CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
97 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,075—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Rail way Companies, Steam Boats and Bak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
♦*	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	9th June.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Monie	16th ,,
♦*	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	1189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
♦*	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
♦*	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
♦*	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
♦* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

14th June. 12th July.
28th June. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	..B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	..A. Mitis	4,380	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	..G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	..Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	....Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	....Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	..F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 23rd Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 30, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 11th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

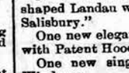
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

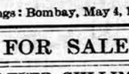
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,330	S. Abrey	....6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, May 4, 1893.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.
One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.
One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.
One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.
"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રો૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, revised, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Albert Buildings, Esplanade Road.

NEW STOCK.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAPES.

Cash. Credit.

Size (Length)	48″	50″	52″	54″	56.″	Each	Rs. 32	Rs. 36

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES. BLACKPROOF.

Size (Length)	48″	50″	52″	54″	56″
Cash	Rs. 10-8	11	11-8	12	12-8
Credit	,, 12	12-8	13	13-8	14

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, DRAB WHITE.

Size (Length)	48″	50″	52″	54″	56″
Cash	Rs. 11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8
Credit	,, 13	13-8	14	14-8	15

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACKPROOF, REVERSIBLE.

Size (Length)	48″	50″	52″	54″	56″
Cash	Rs. 6-12	7	7-4	7-12	8-4
Credit	,, 7-8	8	8-4	8-12	9-4

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALLS.

	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Price	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 6-12	Rs. 7-8
Spare Bladders	,, 2-0	,, 2-4	,, 2-12

Association Regulation Match Balls ..... Rs. 8-0 each.
Spare Bladders for Match Balls ..... ,, 3-4 ,,

RUGBY FOOT BALLS.

	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Price	Rs. 5-4	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 7-4
Spare Bladders	,, 2-0	,, 2-4	,, 2-12

General Merchants and Agents. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { Bombay & Poona.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12	,, 5 Medium	4	0
			,, 4 Large	4	12
			,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. [illegible] MINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
Paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 26. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay [illegible]" Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every Article is the hard white metal, known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which Lead and Bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia Metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German-Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia Metal sounds dead and flat like Lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	45 to	220
Mocha Sets		75
Samovar Sets		150
Punch Bowls	200 to	270
Liquor Frames	25 to	50
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to	30
Cruet Frames	15 to	90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	12 to	22
Coffee Makers with spirit lamp heaters		15
Wine Coolers		55
Egg Frames	20 to	120
Ice Buckets		9
Ice Tongs		4
Ice Bowls		18
Butter Dishes	9 to	30
Claret Jugs	30 to	60
Wine Services	50 to	150
Hand and Table Mirrors	9 to	200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	14 to	110
Cigar Lighters		9
Fruit Stands	15 to	500
Flower Stands	15 to	65
Sugar Boxes		27
Ice Cream Plates ..... each		5
Ash Trays	2-8 to	6
Napkin Rings	2 to	8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	20 to	30
Toast Racks	10 to	20
Inkstands	9 to	70
Paper Weights	9 to	30

	Rs.	Rs.
Prize Cups	8 to	100
Candlesticks with glass bell shades, per pair.	12 to	48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	45 to	110
Table Call Bells	6 to	10
Salt Cellars Glass Liners	4 to	8
Nut Crackers		4
Collapsing Tumblers in case		5
Christening Mugs	9 to	25
Smokers' Sets	20 to	60
Tankards	18 to	75
Tilting Tea Kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters		40
Salad Bowls	35 and	45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	45 to	95
Night Lamp Screens	12 to	25
Toilet Services		300
Call Gongs	15 to	18
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp Heaters		30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	65
Asparagus Service		13
Cheese Covers		20
Soup Tureens	45 to	70
Caviare Stands		16
Vegetable Dishes	55 to	120
Venison Dish		90
Fish do.		90
Knife Rests	2 to	4
Spirit Flasks	8 to	20
Spoons and Forks, per doz	14 to	40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box.		200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH-MAKERS, CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &C., &C.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Do. Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates. Edward's,
,, ,, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
Plate and Print Washers.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames.
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanas, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Cairo name and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for the fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and the name and address above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

ARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CROFT, MODY & CO.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.
GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 36
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 16
BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 12
Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank) ;
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
DUBLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.
One Star.....Rs. 32 per doz.
Two " Liqueur ..... " 34 "
Three " do. ..... " 36 "
Five " do. ..... " 40 "
Five " Special do. ..... " 42 "
OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."
One Star.....Rs. 28 per doz.
Three " ..... " 30 "
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.
By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.
DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion : Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
CALCUTTA : Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY : Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS : West & Co. ALLAHABAD : Lyell & Co. LAHORE : Gallon & Co. ASSAM : Planters' Stores. RANGOON : De Souza.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year ; Rs. 25 for 6 months : Rs. 13 for 3 months ; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.
H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on question regarding giras, wasta and other matters connected with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
"RICE," Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
CHLORODYNE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 8 Pages at the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.
REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,
V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives. Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co. : its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment) : No fines for reviving elapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£933,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,573,290	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,321,053

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Digitized by Google Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£7
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 7 pr. ct.	£20
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2 5xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Ballary S & W Co. Ld. (Ballarj)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mfg Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	600	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	10	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandalla	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	179
Lord Reay Mfg	845	1,000	1,000	35	850
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,022
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Meerzi Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,80	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Western	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	575	500	500	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmidhar C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	35	370
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,100	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
Back Bay	750	50	50	7½	100
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	60
Bapty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	93
Berar Oil Mills	6,625	200	185	18	42
Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
Ship Assn	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
John Roberts & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kirkaldy Landing	500	500	300	30	193
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	65
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Flour.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
oyal Flour					
RMills	2,500	100	100	...	13
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000't	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	00'5	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	001't	1,000	Nil. 40	309
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	320
Bombay Cotton Beull's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	110
Colaba	600	200	all	20	220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
Fort	400	250	...	130	125
French	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	48
Singoli Press	450	500	500	50	47
Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	112½
Shangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	85
Meresville	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 15	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	487
Samson	900	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	, 00	25	1,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	900 W d
Steab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	180	Rs. 100	935

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	per	Rs. 26-2
China Leaf	per	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	per	25-5 "
Do. do. new	per	25-2 "
Straits do.	per	25-14
Dutch do.	per	25-14
Sovereigns	per	16-6
Dreseus	per	16-5
er 17 Rotterdams	per	109-8
do.	per	109-11
ollars	per	226 Nominal.
do.	per	223 "
rance	per	221 "

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Port Hunter (s), from Singapore. Yesterday:—Henzada (s), from Rangoon; and Nawab (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Indra (s), Dunkirk; Paula (schr), Mauritius; and Safari (s), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani entered, and the s. s. Kaveri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ramore Head, Malwa, and Port Hunter entered; and the s. s. Indra and Thibet left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 9th inst.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at and after dinner, on Monday next, the 12th instant, (weather permitting).

A WANDERING LEPER.—A Mahomeden leper woman, named Munnee, aged thirty-five years, was found begging on Bhendy Bazaar Road, at about 10 a.m., on Tuesday. She was removed to the Matoonga Leper Asylum, in a municipal cart, by a policeman.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Mir Jafferally, the son of the Nawab of Surat, accompanied by his cousin Nujoodeen Nuroodeen, and ten followers arrived at the Grant Road Railway station, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday morning, and have taken up their residence, at Nesbit Lane.

THE BAI SAKARBAI HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last, there were 35 horses, 139 bullocks, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the past month 29 horses, 86 bullocks, and 19 dogs were admitted, and 35 horses, 107 bullocks, and 16 dogs discharged. Two cases among dogs proved fatal.

CRICKET.—On Saturday last, a match was played on the Danda Green, Bandora, between the Wandering Cricket Club and the Bandora Union C. Club. The former was defeated by 90 runs.—A match was also played on the Danda Green between the Wandering C. C. and the Canterbury Sea View C. C., on the 5th inst. St. Paul's Band was in attendance, and there were over a thousand spectators. The local team scored in their first innings 54 runs and the Visitors 44. In their second the local players made 122, and three had to play. When the score of the local team was 80 runs over the Visitors were requested to get in, but refused to do so, and as evening began to set in the play was stopped.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 5,027 patients were treated in the month of May last. Amongst them 3,508 were Hindoos, 1,306 Mahomedans, 75 Parsees, and 138 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary 345 were from Punchvati, 2,493 from Nasik, and 670 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 1,188 from Nasik, and 120 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 54 were from Nasik, and 7 from other villages, and of the Christians 52 were from Nasik, and 86 from surrounding villages. Sixty-one minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

DHUTTOORA POISONING.—Nubbeebux Peermabomed, a mendicant, aged thirty years, residing at Kazi Moholla, and who arrived in Bombay only about six weeks ago from Bellapore, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in an unconscious state. The hospital doctor after having examined the patient pronounced him to be suffering from dhuttoora poisoning. It appears from the statement made by the complainant after his recovery in the hospital, that while he was seated near the Nawab's Musjid begging alms, he was accosted by a Mahomedan, who told him that if he (the complainant) would come to the same place that evening, about lamp-light time, he would supply him with food and clothing. The complainant went to the place as previously arranged, and was met by the Mahomedan who gave him some curry and rice, which he took. The complainant afterwards became unconscious but when he recovered in the hospital, he found that he had been robbed of Rs. 2-4, which he had with him at the time he took the food.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.

THACKER AND CO. *vs.* NAWAB ALLI YARKHAN MATUM JUNG BAHADOOR.

MR. SMETHAM, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs, while no legal gentleman appeared for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, who is a nobleman of Hyderabad, the sum of Rs. 1,895-12, being the balance of an account for goods and other articles supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendant at Hyderabad, and Rs. 127-13, the cost of the suit.

The plaintiffs stated in their plaint that their company, at various times, between the 9th of October, 1879, and the 30th of June, 1890, supplied to the defendant various goods and articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,090-8, and after giving credit for several sums received by the plaintiffs from defendant and the values of several articles returned by the defendant between the 3rd of November, 1879, and the 24th of April, 1890, of the aggregate sum of Rs. 5,386-12, there remained due by the defendant to the plaintiffs the balance of Rs. 1,723-12, and Rs. 172 for interest, making in total Rs. 1,895-12, the amount now sued for. The plaintiffs stated that several letters were written to the defendant to one of which the defendant replied from Camp Kazipett, stating that on his return to Hyderabad he would see to the amount being remitted to the plaintiffs, but the defendant had not paid the sum or any part thereof. On the 16th of March last the plaintiffs put in an affidavit and applied for leave to file a suit in this court on the grounds that the defendant is a resident of Hyderabad within the dominion of his Highness the Nizam, that the account books in respect of the plaintiffs' claim are in Bombay, several orders received from the defendant were in Bombay, and the plaintiffs' witnesses to prove their claim were also residing in Bombay.

His Honour on perusing the affidavit granted leave as applied for.

Mr. Smetham said that after the service of summons on the defendant his firm had received a letter from Nawab Syed Hoosain Belgrami. Mr. Smetham read the letter, and asked the court to allow him to put the letter. His Honour allowed the letter to go in and decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,023-9.

THE DANGERS OF SUPERFICIALITY.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* writes:—The publication by Dr. Wellington Gray of a speech, which he meant to deliver, but did not, has revived some interest in the great debate regarding the proposed M. B. Degree. The proportion of *lumen siccum* to *lumen madidum* in that controversy was not exactly what one would wish to see in an ideal University debate, and Dr. Gray's written speech lays itself fairly open to the same remark. Before the subject is hung up for a time we would call attention to a point of some importance, which does not appear to have been referred to, namely, the much greater influence which minimum standards exercise in India than in England. In the University of Cambridge, for example, a man can proceed to the M. B. Degree in three ways—either by taking his professional studies immediately after his Previous, or by first graduating in Arts without honours, or by first graduating with honours. Now, which is the plan most recommended? Professor G. M. Humphrey, Professor of Anatomy, discussing the very point says:—"The third course, that of graduating in Arts by passing through one of the honour Triposes—is undoubtly the best and the most in accordance with the spirit of the University system, inasmuch as it implies more prolonged and higher education in those subjects (classical literature and philosophy, higher mathematics, or the higher branches of moral or natural science), a superior knowledge of which, or of some of them, should be a distinguishing feature of University graduate. There is thus the public, professional, and University opinion, which impels all men who possibly can do so to select the more difficult course—every one knows that the case is entirely different in Bombay, and that the minimum course should be here taken by all to the certain deterioration, if the minimum were inadequate, of the value of the Bombay Degree. We shall do well constantly to bear in mind the emphatic warning of Sir Henry Summer Maine to the Universities of India to beware of the dangers of superficiality." Dr Gray's conclusions were sound, though his temper and some of his arguments were open to criticism.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; cost less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE following is the final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1892-93:—

The season.—The rains were good in August and September 1892, and, though October was drier than in the preceding year, the season was favourable for wheat sowing. As, however, was remarked in the first forecast, the large area which had already been put under autumn crops, detracted somewhat from the area reserved for wheat, and in some places the very high prices of seed prevented the poorer cultivators from sowing as much wheat as they would have wished. The great feature of the year was the continuous rains through the cold season. In the months of December, January and February the average rainfall of the Province amounted to close upon 7 inches, whereas in 1891 the average for those three months had been only 1 inch. The showers of December had the effect of increasing the area of wheat sown. The first forecast in November anticipated an increase of only 5 per cent. over the area of the preceding year, which was hardly up to the normal area; but in the second forecast at the end of January the expectation was 16·7 per cent. above the figures of 1891. The continuance of the rain through February still further improved the prospects. But the showery weather did not stop even then. About 2 inches of rain, on the average, fell in March and April, until in some districts cries were raised that the downfall was excessive and was doing harm. It appears, however, that the area which really suffered damage from wet was insignificant compared with that which continued to benefit from the moisture. Some damage was done by hail storms, but not to an extent to appreciably affect the crop as a whole.

The area under wheat.—The result of the actual crop inspection which has now been received is to show an area of 7,123,300 acres, which figure is, it must be noted, exclusive, as in former years, of the area on which the crop from any cause failed to come to maturity; for the orders of the Government of India to show the whole sown area in these returns could not be put in effect in the present year. This area exceeds the acreage of 1892 by 899,700 acres, or 14·5 per cent., and the average area of the last 7 years by 618,520 acres, or 9·5 per cent. It falls, however, about 3 per cent. short of the area forecasted in January. Gurgaon, Ludhiana and the Derajat are the only tracts that show any cossiderable reduction of area as compared with 1892. In the first of these districts the explanation is that there was a heavy kharif crop and that moreover some of the inundated lands did not dry in time for wheat sowings. In Ludhiana it appears that land occupied by a mixed crop of wheat and gram was excluded from the return because these grains are not harvested separately. It is however, never the practice to harvest wheat and gram separately; the grains are separated afterwards by sifting. In the Umballa District too it appears that sown wheat with gram has been excluded. In Amritsar such mixed areas were omitted last year, but have now been included. In Dera Ghazi Khan the reason of a deficient area of wheat was the largeness of the kharif crop. The final returns for the Simla and Kangra Districts not having been received. In time the areas shown for these districts in the second forecast have been inserted. In eight districts the area was more than 20 per cent. over normal, and in Rohtak it was no less than 66·7 per cent. over normal.

The yield.—The reports regarding the yield of the crop are not less favourable than the returns of its area. The grain in the tract well developed, and the straw was strong and plentiful. Not a single district rates the crop lower than 16 annas; 16 districts describe it as at least an 18 anna crop; 4 or 5 put it as 20 anna; while in one district, Shahpur, the Deputy Commissioner reports most of it as fully 50 per cent. over normal, that is to say, a 24 anna crop. On the whole it may fairly be denominated an 18-anna crop for the Province at large.

Outturn.—The result of the district estimates of yield is to give an outturn of 2,235,611 tons of wheat, which is 28·4 per cent. above normal and 57·5 per cent. better than the preceeding crop.

The acreage and tonnage of the crops of the last seven years are stated below:—

Year.	Area in acres.	Yield in Tons.
1886-87	5,943,400	1,361,915
1887-88	6,179,800	1,668,507
1888-89	6,949,100	2,054,074
1889-90	6,222,900	1,663,176
1890-91	7 074,000	2,071,239
1891-92	6,223,600	1,39?,146
1892-93	7,123,300	2,235,611

Trade.—Owing to the abnormally low prices prevailing in England the exports of wheat have remained extremely low, the quantity which left the Punjab between July and December 1892 being only about one-eighth of that of the corresponding months of 1891.

Prices.—Owing, however, to the great depletion of stocks caused by the outgoings of last year, prices have been very high in the Punjab. The usual rates prevailing in the two large marts of Ferozepore and Amritsar were, until March, about 2 seers per rupee higher than on the corresponding dates of 1891-92 and 7 seers higher than in 1890-91, that is to say, the ruling rate for the winter in 1890-91 was 10 seers, in 1891-92 it was 14 seers, while the ruling rate in 1892 was 18 seers. Though the sucess of the present crop had long been assured, it was not until April that prices began to go down. Native dealers have apparently been hardly able to realize the state of depression in the English wheat market, and have been holding out for prices which exporters could not afford to pay. Unless there is great recovery in the prices in England it may be expected that the fall here will soon become unsually rapid. At present the new wheat has hardly come into the market, and the ruling price for village transactions will not be fixed by the dealers for another month.

The following is the final report on the rape seed crop of the Punjab:—

The first forecast for the rape crop made in December 1892 was a rather unfavourable one in consequence of the insufficiency of the rain at the sowing time. But owing to the excellent winter rains the second forecast at the end of January was for an area exceeding that of last year's crop by 15 per cent. The acreage figures now obtained show a much greater improvement than was anticipated, the acreage being no less than 849,900 acres, which is 43·1 per cent. in excess of last year and 78·8 per cent. above the average to the preceding six years. Several districts in all parts of the Province show double or treble the normal area. The only districts which show an area below the normal are Gujrat and Hazara. These figures are not inclusive of fields in which the crop failed to come to maturity. Such areas will be included in the forecasts for 1893-94.

The yield is also estimated to have been much over average. Only one district, viz., Hazara, reports less than a 16 anna crop. Shahpur reports a crop of 50 to 75 per cent. over average. The crop may be denominated one of 17 annas for the whole Province.

The estimated yield is 134,720 tons, which is more than double (111·2 per cent.) of the normal yield. Some abnormalities which may be detected on examining the district figures, especially in the Amritsar District, are due to the recent revision of rates of yield.

The quantity of rape exported from the Punjab in the months July to December 1892 was more than double that of the corresponding months of the preceding year, and amounted to about 16,000 tons.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF POTATOES OBTAINED FROM EUROPE.

IN May 1890 the Madras Government resolved to obtain 50 bushels of the seed of the kinds of potatoe best suited for the Nilgiris for sale at cost price there, as it was of opinion that new seed was much wanted and none was procurable at the Government Gardens. Application was accordingly made to the Secretary of State, and after some delay a supply was received in November of that year, but unfortunately too late in the season for sowing, as both monsoons were over and the cold weather had set in. They were landed in Madras in good condition, but owing to their having been consigned to the Collector, a slight delay occurred in forwarding them to the Nilgiris. A small quantity of the seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department of the Board of Revinue to some market gardeners at Bangalore with a view to its being sown immediately, but the experiment failed owing to the unfavourable character of the season in 1891. A small portion of the seed, when received at the Nilgiris, where found to be rotten. The remainder were sold at the rate of of 10 lbs. per rupee to Badagas and gentlemen who applied for them. A small quantity was sent to the Collector of Madura for experimental cultivation on the Palnis. But owing to the long time the seeds were kept prior to planting, they suffered a good deal and were unsound when planted, so that it is not surprising that the results were not favourable, the outturn in most cases having been small, though the quality was good. This is not only due to the unsound condition of the seed bnt also, as the Collector of the Nilgiris surmises, to its unacclimatised state. The best results were obtained by the seed sent to Madora and experimented on by Major-General Keays. He planted 54lbs., with the result that he harvested 2641lbs of potatoes; several varieties yielded fairly well and the *magnum bonum* heavily. It is under contemplation to repeat the experiment, as recent experience at Poona has shown that English seed does remarkably well there, Smaller quantities of specially selected sorts will be obtained and despatched so as to arrive at a suitable season, between May and June, and the experiment is to be conducted under careful supervision, for instance at the Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, and the seed thus raised in the country will be sold to native cultivators.

RUSSIA'S INDICTMENT AGAINST ENGLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writes from St. Petersburg:—In my last letter I translated part of a bitter attack on England and England's policy, from a Russian pen, which recently appeared in the *Novoe Vremya*, promising to conclude it at a future date. This promise I now redeem. The burden of this Muscovite Jeremiad, it may be remembered, was that at the very time a band of writers in England are crying out upon Russia's love of conquest, and Russia's thirst for blood, their countrymen abroad are hacking and butchering among the aboriginal tribes whether of Burma or the Hindukush, that whereas Russia, who has not fired a shot in Central Asia, for the last thirteen years, is accused of every form of aggression and aggrandisement, England, who is held up to the admiration of the nations, has really been deeply dyed with the very sins which she has hypocritically condemned in Russia. Here my letter closed. Let me take up the translation of this indictment at the point I left off. "In 1892," continues the writer in the *Novoe Vremaya* "four years before the burning of Mandalay, with its hundred thousand homes, the Egyptian city of Alexandria crumbled into ruins under the English bombs, and the whole of Turkey's Egyptian province fell into England's hands. For a time 'cries one half of England's hypocritical face; for ever! slyly winking, says the other." Let us turn now to the latest episode in the Pamirs. When Lord Dufferin, believing entirely in the peaceful intentions of Russia, went to India, he insisted, even before the invasion of Burma, on the necessity of strengthening the North-West frontier of India against the advances of Russia. But, reader, remember what was said above about English cant, and understand that this means that he engaged in a series of lawless attacks and aggressions under the shadow of shrill cries against Russia, while he knew Russia to be quietly engaged in her peaceful avocations. The first step was the *coup d'etat* against the Maharaja of Kashmir. This feudatory Prince, who was neither better nor worse than any other native ruler the English 'reptile' press suddenly began to paint blacker than the devil. There was no fault that he was not accused of. Evidently the poor Kashmiris could not be left in the hands of a ruler like this, even when under the full control of the English resident. The campaign against the Maharaja was prolonged by Lord Dufferin's successor. The unlucky Maharaja was dethroned, and the whole of Kashmir, that is, eighty thousand square miles of territory, with a population of a million and a half, became an English province. This was accomplished, as many strokes of English policy are, under the rose. Russia paid no attention; Europe noticed nothing. The "reptile" press breathed never a word of what was going to happen, and the shrill and increasing cries against Russia's aggressions were the only sign that England had pounced upon a delicate morsel. Then straightway further precautions against Russia were begun. To the north-west of Kashmir is the English outpost of Gilgit. War materials in unheard-of quantities began to be collected there, and *pari passa* began intrigues with the rulers of the State to the south of the Pamirs. Whole clouds of English agents settled in Kasbgar. Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison hovered over our Pamirs. Russia began to grow uneasy. 'What was the aim of all this,' she asked, nothing but pure friendliness,' answered Lord Dufferin and Captain Younghusband laughing behind there hands. Delay was no longer possible, and Russia hastened to occupy *de facto* the Pamir regions which had belonged to her *de jure* ever since the all of Kokand. Everyone remembers the shrill cry of horror that England raised before all the world. "Insatiable Russia has violated the rights of the Chinese" (who never lived on the Pamirs all) cried the English, while she herself was crushing to death China's subjects, the Chins and the Kachins. "She has violated the rights of several small tribes (who lived either to the south or the west of the Pamir wilderness) and so England sent her regiments forth from Gilgit and began to shed the blood of the very tribes in question, and to enter into the quarrels between their rulers. At the head of this expedition was some civilian, a doctor. Cant demands this. This—pray note—says Cant, is not a military expedition; this is simply a medical mission, seeking by means of quick-firing guns and repeating rifles, to cure the tribes of the same disease as that of the Maharaja of Kashmir, from a sympathetic affection, that is, towards the Russians. And these independent tribes were at once dubbed 'Rebels',—but from this term arose a curious occurence. In the *Times* of the 18th of March, it was declared that the rebels who were killed in the last engagement were Chilasis; in the Times of March the 20th, this was corrected, and it was said that the rebels belong to a still less known tribe, higher up the Indus Valley, and so these unfortunates are known as rebels and have a right to the English gallows even before their name was known to English ears. "By occupying the Pamir waste," cries the English press, "Russia has violated the rights of the Afghans" (who never owned a stick or stone there and who never even claimed to.) At the same time the English Government suddenly made a claim to an ancient portion of Afghan territory, the Kuram Valey, a wide valley with a fort and villages, where the Afghans fought with the English more than once, and which is shown, even on the English maps (which are often intentionally inaccurate) as undoubtedly Afghan territory. Such a method of protecting Afghan interests is original, and from such protection may God protect us all. But this time, however, honesty had its revenge: England's inveracity overstepped itself, and fell over on the other side. It never occurred to the English that by seizing the rich valley of Kuram, they would arouse the Amir's hostility and suspicion. In an evil moment they proposed to the Amir a scheme of co-operation for securing to him the lands in the Pamir which he never had held, and which, in truth, were not worth holding. It was proposed to begin with a common demonstration political and military, against Russia. Lord Roberts, the Commander of the forces in India, was to proceed with a whole army of regulars, a glittering suite and all the pomp and panoply of war, to Jellalabad or Kabul to meet his 'comrade the Amir of Afghanistan surounded by a suite of his officers of State, and Chiefs of various tribes. At a ceremonial Durbar, a meeting between the English and Afghans, counsel was to be taken as to the best method of counteracting Russia's influence, and then notifying to the Afghan people the conclusion arrived at, to the sound of drums and trumpets, straightway to put it into execution. But alas! this epopee, so skilfully thought out in the Anglo-Indian Secretariates, fell in ashes on the heads of the reverend councillors who sang their cantata out of time. I may note that this metaphor is hardly less mixed than the famous takieg arms against a sea of troubles. The conclusion was so ludiorous that Englishmen all and sundry try to hide it from enquiring eyes, and begin to bite their lips and frown whenever it is mentioned. The crafty Amir Abdur Rahman played his role in this camedy with inimitable skill. When the first note the proposed conference with Lord Roberts was received, the Amir, after as long a delay as possible, wrote an exceedingly friendly letter saying that he was delighted that such wise measures were undertaken, that he was greatly flattered by the prospect of receiving so great a warrior as Lord Roberts that he would begin preparations for the tamasha at once, but prayed for time as his land was poor, and to do all rightly was very hard. A month passed: another and another. In India all was impatience. Time passed, and with it the effect of the demonstration. To be effective it should have followed immediately after the occupation of the Pamirs. The period of Lord Roberts' service was up; a new Commander-in-Chief had been appointed, and was burning to enter on his duties, but this was impossible, as Lord Roberts was to meet the Amir, otherwise the effect would suffer still more. And so another letter was written to Abdur Rahman. He was requested to hurry up; it was explained to him that Lord Roberts could not remain for ever on the Afghan frontier. A new answer from Abdur Rahman. A rebellion had arisen amongst his subjects; he had neither time, nor money; he was full of regret at Lord Roberts' awkward position; and sent him an umbrella and a pair of goloshes, in case the rains should come on before the meeting took place. Impatience in India began to give place to confusion; the proximity of a ridiculous fiasco was apprehended. Lord Roberts was in a hurry to go home to England. His successor was tired of waiting for his place, and they had to wait, and so for want of something better to do, they began to organise farewell dinners to Lord Roberts; to present him with photograph albums; to drink champagne; to void their rancour in speeches in which we can see it was no longer possible to say anything about the Pamirs of the demonstrations. Well, the dinners were over; and still no answer. A third letter was sent and a third answer received, All is well here; the rebels have been defeated. But I have fallen ill, and can neither sit on horseback nor take my meals regularly; please wait a little longer.' And so the matter ended. Lord Roberts went home to England, and his successor reigns in his stead, What a subject for Caran d'Ache's caricatures! In conclusion, I beg the reader's permission to record a more recent event, illustrating England's everlasting duplicity. Everyone remembers the row the English press kicked up last year, over our protection of the young seals in Siberian waters against destruction of Canadian poachers. What wild protest was raised by our stopping the piratical vessels thirty miles from the shore of the Commander Islands. The English claimed that at all distances above three or four miles from the shore the ships should not be subject to our inspection, and apparently this claim will be raised at the conference now sitting in Paris, to deal with the question of sealing in the Behring Sea. It is clear that, under such a rule, any effectual supervision of the piratical craft will be impossible. They can always give us the slip, at such a distance from the shore, and return before we can follow them. "What must not be the astonishment of readers of the *Times* of March 20th where on the fifth page and fifth column, under the heading 'Burma,' the following statement is found. 'Papers of the Anglo-Indian Government concerning the pearl fisheries on the Mergui Islands (off the Southern extremity of Burma) were recently sent to London to the Secretary of State. His Lordship's decision is awaited with considerable anxiety, because for the proper protection of these fisheries the Anglo-Indian Government will find it necessary to take exactly the precaution which are in dispute in the case of Russia, at the Paris Conference on the Behring Sea fisheries!' Eumenides! Where are your scourges! cries this writer with fine rhetorical skill; and so ends the bitterest and most brilliant attack on England and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers. and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERKSHIP or other employment by an Educated European. Has passed the Matriculation Examination. Willing to take anything that offers—Apply "X. Y. Z." care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET, in Poona, for three months, from about 20th July, a comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to Captain STUART, R.A., Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE.—At 25 per cent. discount, Few PAIRS of SOCKS and STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS bits of Cashmere, Tweeds, &c.—PATEL'S PIECE-GOOD, DEPOT, Fort, Bombay.

GLUTEN AND JAMBOOL BREAD AND BISCUITS for the cure of DIABETES, GLUTEN BREAD AND BISCUITS as used as food for Diabetic Patients. Made only by PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. Eyres' Bona-fide Sale of valuable furniture, piano, &c., at "Edington House," Mazagon, near the "Hancock Bridge."

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt. of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany box. Rs. 30, Rs. 35 Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B," care of this Office.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best York Cut Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes. Freshness and Quality guaranteed. Special terms to Merchants and large Buyers.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

TILES and BRICKS! Orders to be accompanied with remittances, and addressed to EDWARDS & Co., Tile Agents, No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ishar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tunna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for masarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]
I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Duncan Road, Byculla.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-8 per cent. in Consols, at 99 1-8 *ex-div.*; but makes no change in Indian Sterling Loan, at 108¾. A further sum of £125,000 was paid into the Bank of England yesterday; and the market rates of discount were again put down, say ¼ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1⅞ and 2 1-8 per cent., respectively. An advance of 1-16d. was established in the price of Bar Silver, at 37 15-16d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1 1-16 per cent. higher, at £65½; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, returning to last Saturday's quotation of 82¾; demand Exchange on London having declined to the same extent, to 4·89 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for June-July deliveries and 4 21-64d. for October-November. The day's imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of Mid-Uplands recovered Monday's decline of 1-16 cent, and was again quoted at 7⅞ cents per lb.; while September Futures were 15 points higher, at 7·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and this season's figures to date now compare as follows with those for the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	5,000	9,000	6,000
Three days' do. ...	16,000	18,000	14,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,860,000	6,926,000	6,784,000

In our local Cotton market, prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, and a moderate business has been done in a firm market. Exporters have been by far the larger buyers, and have taken 1,850 bales, consisting of 1,200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 195-212; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 198-9½; and 150; Broach, Ginned, at Rs. 224-5; while the Mills have bought 800 bales, say 300 each of Barsee, at Rs. 205 and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 179½; and 100 each of Untni, at Rs. 170; and Coompta Ginned, at Rs. 197 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been taken to only a moderate extent for export to-day, the former market having been steady, and the latter firm; but prices in both are unchanged except in the case of *Linseed*, which is further half-an-anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,042	bales.
Wheat	29,486	cwts.
Linseed	15,292	"
Rapeseed	23,575	"
Gingelly	591	"
Poppyseed	2,962	"
Rice	711	"

FREIGHTS.—A large line has been done to-day for Antwerp, at 17s. 6d. per ton; and the Clio (s), has filled up at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been somewhat excited to-day, Bank remittance opening at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, and gradually advancing to 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d., respectively; and in Credits, business has been reported to a fair extent at rates ranging from 1s. 2⅞d. to 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Bills, for June delivery; and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 25/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·57½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has advanced greatly to-day in a firm market, Fours having been quoted at 105 15-16 for cash, and 105⅞ for the next settlement, early in the day, but before the close a further rise took place, and the price for Money left off at 106 5-16. For 4½ per Cents the revised quotation is still par.

SHARES have become neglected again on all lines, and quotations are given as before.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat steady.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3¾ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	37 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, arrived.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd June, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total...	1,74,670	6,73,030	7,706	8,55,406
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	9,37,432
Decrease				Rs. 82,026.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted: this closes the Key West, Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica-Haiti routes.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th June, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	4	20 p.m.	18	13
Teheran	7	1	30 p.m.	...	24
Suez	7	3	p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 7th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	24	...	5
" Kurrachee	..	13	...	10
" Madras	1	36	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6.

10 p.m.	82·6

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

8 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	86·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.
DEATH.

BLACK—May 9, on board the P. and O. s. s. Peshawur, Lieut.-Genl. S. Black, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.
MARRIAGE.

PEARS—LUARD—June 6, at All Saints,' Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Arthur Grant, youngest son of the late Colonel Pears, Royal Artillery, to Jessie E. De Visme, only daughter of the late Lieut.-General Luard, C. B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

CLEGHORN—May 31, the wife of Geo T Cleghorn, Engineer, of 21, Hipon Lane, Calcutta, of a son.
GREENE—June 4, at Cannanore, the wife of G P Greene, Madras Survey, of a son.
GREY—May 31, at Pykara, Nilgiris, the wife of L W Grey, of a daughter.
WILSON—June 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of Charles Stewart Wilson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DONNE—May 27, at Bellary, James Donne, retired Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, aged 52 years and 8 months.
DUCASSE—Information to relatives and friends abroad. In memory of Louisa Ducasse, died at Allahabad, on 15th March 1892, age 65, daughter of late Vincent Bergier, Indigo Planter. Also the still-born son of Emeline and Frederick Ducasse, on 14th of May 1893, at Jubbulpore.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

WE have already referred to Sir Raymond West's exhaustive and able paper on the results of the agrarian legislation for the protection of the Deccan ryots from expatriation at the hands of money-lenders from other parts of India. Sir Raymond was always opposed to that legislation, holding it to be a departure from sound, economical, and juric principles, and therefore doomed to failure. Two years ago a Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act, went up the whole question, examining ryots and money-lenders, officials and native gentlemen who had accepted the office of conciliators, and analyzing the statistics and records of the Courts. The conclusion arrived at was that the Act had accomplished its chief purpose of preventing the displacement of the agricultural population by adventurers and usurers, and that far from fulfilling the predictions of those who believed that it would destroy the credit of the ryots the Act had relieved the cultivators from worst of the old oppression, saved the money-lenders from the odium accruing to them as a class from the harshness of unscrupulous individuals. The better conditions brought about under the operation of the Act had actually improved the credit of the ryots and enabled them to borrow on easy terms an unprecedented amount of money when a season of severe drought supervened. The Commissioners recommended that the Act should not be abrogated, but on the contrary that its operation should be extended to other districts, where the circumstances of the agricultural class are similar. Sir Raymond West's paper may be regarded as counterblast to the report of the Commission, and as such, coming from so high an authority on economic and juridical problems, it claims respectful attention. Unfortunately, Sir Raymond approaches this question—as indeed is his wont in dealing with every question—from the *a priori* point of view. He attacks the problem with the settled conviction that it is a received principle of jurisprudence that when the parties to a trausaction have committed their intentions and their agreements to writing, the written contract is to be taken as conclusive. With this postulate it is easy of course to show that the Relief Act—going behind the bond and enquiring how far it represents what was really intended—controvenes an acknowledged principle of jurisprudence. Another conviction which he holds as firmly, is that freedom of contract is a sacred thing, and that any legislation which proposes to set under a contract "freely" entered into by two parties, is certain to be disastrous in its results. These general principles are taken too absolutely. There are divers agreements which a sound jurisprudence will not accept as equitable or conclusive even when committed to writing. An agreement to pay money won or lost in a wager jurisprudence will have nothing to say to. If free contracts are sacred, it is quite certain that a great many contracts are not free in any sense of the word, and jurisprudence has as much right to discriminate between those which are free and those which are not, as between agreements *contra bonas mores*, and those that are made with clean hands. Why then should not the principles of jurisprudence admit of an equal measure of discrimination when they are applied to agreements which are inequitable and contracts that are only free in a conventional and non-natural sense? While dwelling with complacence on the fact that a peasantry suddenly given the ownership of land are easily elbowed out "by a more thrifty and energetic class," Sir Raymond admits that in India this process had been "stimulated almost to the point of convulsion" by the action of the Government in "launching masses of the rural population upon a career of unrestricted freedom, activity, and competition, for which by nature and tradition they were not prepared." Unfit for complete independence and unqualified ownership of property, the right to their holdings is "a burden and a snare." If this unhappy result had been brought about by the action of Government why should not special legislation be invoked to mitigate the worst effects of a mistaken policy In the opinion of Sir Raymond West it was wrong to interfere with the process by which the cultivators were being "elbowed out," and the land by natural gravitation was finding its way into "the hands of the best fitted to use it"—that is to say, the money-lenders who never cultivate the land and are the worst of landlords. In that view of the matter the Government very fortunately has never seen reason to concur.

Sir Raymond's placid assumption that the improvidence of people who never before had anything worth speaking of to call their own, unfits them for the possession of property seems to be very much on all fours with the contention of those who resisted the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. They held that having been never accustomed to freedom slaves if freed would be worse off as freemen than they were while enjoying the protection of their masters. That argument held the field for the larger half of the century. But when the force of events destroyed the peculiar institution beyond hope of revival, it was found that after all the theory had not covered the whole ground. The liberated slaves may have felt a little alarmed at finding themselves obliged to get their own living instead of looking to a wealthy proprietor to provide them with food, shelter, and clothing—in exchange for the whole fruits of their enforced labour. But they soon got over the unwonted feeling of orphanage, and discovered that after all the labour which they gave their masters would suffice to keep them when they had themselves the free disposal of it. But suppose when the slaves obtained their freedom a variety of laws were introduced which enabled astute speculators to inveigle them to "free contracts" to sell their labour for a term of years on very disadvantageous terms, and the Law Courts, full of orthodox ideas as to the sacredness of all contracts, made it a sort of religious duty to give the astute speculators every item in their bonds; then indeed the new lot of the emancipated slaves would not have compared satisfactorily with the old. They would probably have sighed for the lost plantation life, as the Hebrews, toiling wearily through the deserts, longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt. Now this was exactly the state of things in the Deccan when the ryots who were put in possession of property learned that they might alienate it, encumber it, or otherwise dispose of it by "free contracts," entered into with men who knew exactly what they were doing. The ryots did not realise that the traditional system which secured the cultivator in his holding, and left the money-lender to recover extortionate interest as best he could without any assistance from the State had been abrogated. The ryot, it is true, should have known perfectly well that the reign of law had succeeded the rough equity of the old corrupt and haphazard system. But he did not know it, and he was helplessly fleeced by the wily and wary Marwaree. He has been sold out of house and home until the Deccan riots brought it home to the Government that it would be well for once to lay pedantic theories aside and see whether the "free contract" entered into between the ryot and the Marwaree was really a contract entitled to recognition by the law and enforcement by the State. The result of that inquiry—which was arrived at after a vast amount of evidence was taken on the spot, and both parties had been fully heard—was that the Government came to the conclusion that throughout a large area of the Deccan, a system of injustice had been set up under the ægis of the law which threatened to replace the laborious and warlike Mahratha race by a money-lending class, who had had no interest in the soil, had no desire to cultivate it, and were never known to lay out any money on improving it. The Deccan Ryots' Relief Act was enacted some eighteen years ago. Quite recently an impartial Commission reported that the Act had worked well, and recommended that its provisions should be extended over a larger area. The ryots under the protection of the Act were relieved from the oppression of the extortionate or fraudulent contracts which under the old system they had been forced or cozened into signing, the courts recognising fair and reasonable contracts and enforcing their provisions. The credit of the cultivators had become so good that even in times of scarcity and distress they would obtain from respectable money-lenders the sums required to sink wells, buy seed, and re-stock their fields. Sir Raymond West does not view the subject from this standpoint at all. He speaks of relief and protection given to the ryots under the Relief Act as an encouragement to poverty "to look to injustice as a remedy or a solace." The penalties for a weak people's failings, he admits, "must not be too severe"—debtors need not be actually sold into slavery as in the old Roman times—but they must not be converted into "rewards." What is the "solace" under the protective legislation, of which the paper read to the Society of Arts is a long indictment? The sort of "solace" which delivered Antonio from mutilation and death when it was decided that the bond assigning Shylock a pound of his flesh could not be executed by decree of a civilised court. Sir Raymond himself incidentally admits as much when he refers to the fact that a generation ago "through the inability of the Legislature to grasp the peculiar conditions with which it had to deal, through the inability of the judges fettered by unyielding rules to administer the generous equity which the situation imperatively required," the old traditional corruption and indifference had been placed by iron rules administered with narrowness and harshness. Is not this the complete condemnation of the old system, and the justification of that which the Deccan Ryots' Act inaugurated?

MRS. ANNIE BESANT accounts for any defects in the social well-being of India in a way very different from that which commends itself to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. In the course of an interview with Nym Crinkle who represents the *New York World*, she said: "I freely grant that India's present leaves much to be desired, and that putting aside all the evils wrought by foreign conquest, India's present is mainly due to the decay of spiritual life among her people, and the canker of spiritual selfishness, which has eaten away the heart of her religion, and left only the outer husk." Asked whether Theosophy can offer any scheme for the amelioration of social evils, Mrs. Besant replied that "according to its teaching humanity is destined to evolve onward until man becomes a perfect being in every part of his nature, and man has stretching before him a future dazzling in its glory, the realisation of which depends on his own efforts. The Wisdom Religion sees in every man a god fallen into matter, and the ascent and triumph of that god is only a question of time. It does not and cannot present a scheme for the amelioration of social evils, for a scheme must be adapted to the state of the society in which it is formulated, and applied to the evils it is desired to remove. A philosophy which lasts on unchanged for thousands of centuries"—Theosophy must then be millions of years old—"cannot bring special schemes to the relief of the transitory, but also so real and so grievous, evils of a transitory social system. The devising of such schemes is the duty of the Theosophists of the day, who should apply the eternal principles to the solution of the special problems confronting them." The interviewer limited his inquiries to those questions which the ordinary wayfaring man of intelligence would like to have answered, and for an hour and a half Mrs. Besant and her questioner conversed on the highest theosophical topics, and she solved with ease the most difficult philosophical problems. It is all published in a pamphlet which Theosophists hope will usefully pave the way for the tour through India which Mrs. Besant is soon to make. Colonel H. S. Olcott in his preface says that "India is the cradle land of the Wisdom Religion, and the perennial source of its vitality, but its most promising field of development and expansion in these critical times, is in the lands of the West, especially America, the seat of its renaissance." It is satisfactory to learn on the authority of so experienced a Theosophist as Mrs. Besant that the student of that cult, as he advances, can verify the facts of human evolution after death. We all know that what we call death involves the shedding by the soul of the physical body, but we do not all possess the faculty which is attributed by Mrs. Besant to more than one person in England "who can slip out of the body, remain conscious while out of it, and return into the body." She further assures us that any one who, by natural constitution or by occult training, can step out of the body, look at it from outside (see if its tailor did it justice, for instance) go away from it, return to it, and re-enter it, has gained a demonstration of the first stage of post-mortem evolution, and it is no longer a hypothesis to such person, but a fact. We should have thought that any student who had arrived at this stage would have been quite satisfied, and cured of any desire to go further, the more so as it seems "very robust animal vigour conflicts with astral vision." Most people value the possession of a sound body as the most comfortable envelope of a sound mind.

THE rise and progress of nationalities in commerce and arts mostly find expression in National and International Exhibitions, and though Exhibitions have been a little overdone in England and America of late, it is interesting to note that the Hungarians intend holding a National Exhibition in Buda-Pesth during the year 1896, and that official intimation of the same has been received by the Department of Science and Art through the Foreign Office. The object is to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Hungary. Although composed of races only slightly allied, the Hungarians succeeded in welding themselves together as a nation, and their national struggles form one of the most stirring stories of any nationality in the world. Even coming down to 1848, when the famous Louis Kossuth was Dictator during the revolution, the Hungarians won the respect and sympathy of constitutional Europe by the firmness of their declarations in favour of constitutional Government, and England received Kossuth with open arms. Occasionally rumours are heard of the uneasiness of Francis Joseph at some lapse in political etiquette, his enforced residence in Buda-Pesth during a certain period of the period being sometimes irksome; sometimes the nonogenarian G. O. M. Louis Kossuth utters a word of warning on social matters which is always listened to with profound respect. But in the main, cultivating their rare wines, and other products for foreign markets, with increasing trade and a greater development of commercial instincts, their chief port, Fiume, is growing into greater importance and Hungary is slowly and surely lifting herself out of the rut of centuries to assume her own part in the nations of the world. The forthcoming Exhibition will doubtless prove of great utility, not only to Hungary herself but to the trade of south-east Europe generally.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday, the contract with the Bombay Gas Company for lighting the City was continued for another year, from the 1st July, on the present conditions. The Municipal Commissioner stated that it was intended to make during the monsoon a considerable experiment with the Wellsbach burner, with a view to ascertain whether it can stand the vicissitudes of rain and wind. A large number of burners will be affixed to the existing lamp-posts in Church Gate Street in the direction of the railway station, and along the Esplanade Road, where wind and weather will have free play in unbroken force. The experiments which have been made in the Fort during the last few months have been very successful, the illuminating power being nearly doubled, with a considerable saving of gas. The heavy rain, which fell within the last week or two, accompanied by high wind, had no injurious effect on the burners. The economy of gas is very great—about two-thirds of the amount consumed in the old burners of the same size, sufficing to give about double the light. The Wellsbach burner is being extensively introduced into places of business and private houses. The amount of heat evolved is much less than that thrown off from the ordinary gas burner.

A SALUTE of nine guns will be fired from the saluting Battery, at 2 p.m. (Bombay time), to-day, to announce the departure of the Sir Desai of Savantvadi.

KHAN BAHADUR MIRZA ABBAS ALIBEG, who is appointed Oriental Translator to Government, in place of the late Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar, gave over charge of the office of the Fourth Presidency Magistr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RETIREMENT OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The *Gazette* announces that General Lord Chelmsford will retire from the service to-morrow.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

The steamer Radnorshire, from Yokohama to London, caught fire at Port Said, and was submerged to extinguish it. The cargo is spoiled.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The site for the Government of India Bacteriological Laboratory has not yet been fixed. Nothing will be commenced till the autumn. Dr. Lingard, who is now at Simla, in connection with the proposed laboratory, is writing a work for the Government on cattle-diseases.

THE WARORA COAL MINES.

Dr. King has not yet sent in his report of the Warora Coal Mines.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF CAWNPORE.

The suggestion was sent to the N.-W. Provinces Government to select a Committee after the rains to discuss the drainage system of Cawnpore, but no reply has yet been received. The Engineers are now busily engaged in levelling and making arrangements for the commencement of work there.

THE RESIDENT OF KASHMIR.

The Resident of Kashmir has fixed the 15th instant as the date when he will move to Gulmarg.

GRANT OF LAND TO SELECTED NATIVE OFFICERS.

The 1892 reward of grant of land to selected native officers of the local corps in Central India, Rajputana, and the Hyderabad Contingent has been given to Risaldar Mir Al Rasul, 1st C. I. Horse.

THE CONSERVANCY OF CANTONMENTS.

The Government of India have given a sum of Rs. 91,000 for improving the conservancy arrangements of nineteen cantonments in the Bengal Presidency.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A section of No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, with a guard of the 19th Punjab Infantry, proceeds to Shaughar.

One company of the 27th Bombay Infantry moves from Loralai to Fort Sandeman for temporary duty during the summer.

A section of the 23rd Pioneers found marching on the first stages of the Khagan Road exceedingly trying and difficult.

COLONEL YATE'S MISSION.

Colonel Yate and his Russian colleague have been over the disputed ground, and will jointly note the actual facts.

HAZARAJAT PRISONERS.

A report has reached the Foreign Office that a few Hazarajat prisoners have been taken to Kabul.

THE INDUS BRIDGE AT BUNJI.

The Indus Bridge, at Bunji, is practically finished. This, of course, greatly improves communication with Gilgit.

THE BELUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Mr. McDonald, Political Agent, S.E., Beluchistan is now in Simla. He shortly proceeds home on leave.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

Professor Haffkine, accompanied by Dr. Earle, is now on a visit to the Patiala State, where he is continuing his anti-choleraic inoculations.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Mr. H. C. Irwin, Magistrate of Shahjahanpur, officiates, it is understood, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue for Mr. Hooper, who is going on privilege leave shortly.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

There has been a change in the official arrangements, under which Mr. H. F. Evans, Judge of Shahjahanpur, was to have officiated for Mr. Fortescue Porter in the Inspector-Generalship of Police, N.-W. Provinces; Mr. Evans now goes to Gorakhpur to act as Commissioner in the place of Mr. Ferrar, who is also taking leave next month; and Mr. W. Holmes, Collector of Saharanpur, probably officiates for Mr. Porter in the police appointment.

DONATION TOWARDS THE FUND OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Raja Sir Amir Husain Khan of Mahmudabad, has celebrated his investiture with the K.C.I.E., at Naini Tal, by a donation of Rs. 500 towards the fund for affording aid to discharged prisoners, which has been initiated by Sir John Tyler, Inspector-General of Jails, N.-W. Provinces.

ACQUITTAL OF SERGEANT-MAJOR O'CALLAGHAN.

Sergeant J. G. O'Callaghan, of the frontier military police, has been tried at Abbottabad, for an attempt on the life of Sergeant Hammond, King's Royal Rifles, at Changla Gully. The charge of attempted murder fell through, and the prisoner was bound over to keep peace for twelve months.

ROBBED BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A telegram received to-day from Sylhet states that Rs. 1,900, sent to the Luayani Tea Garden, has been robbed by dacoits on the Etah Road. No further details have been received yet.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

The British Indian Association submitted memorials to H. E. the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that before nominating a representative of the great landholders of this Province the Government of Bengal will be pleased to invite the advice and assistance of the British Indian Association for the purpose of selecting a proper person to discharge the duty and responsibility involved.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has recommended Mr. Boyson for a seat on the Legislative Council.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

It is proposed to ask the Sheriff to call a public meeting to arrange for celebrating the occasion of the forthcoming Royal marriage.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson, with Lady, Miss, and Master Hudson, arrived here this evening from Mahableshwar. A few officials were present on the platform. The arrival was private.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE is an eternal fitness of things which applies to campanology as to other matters, and in this respect the Bells of the Rajabai Tower are very often sinners. The bells, chiming forth sweet sounds at stated intervals, imported and hung at the expense of a Bombay citizen imbued with a sense of filial love, are regulated under the control of a firm in this city, well-known for its automatic campanological successes. The firm might certainly re-arrange their repertoire of times as not to begin the day, at 6 a.m., with "God save the Queen," a grand old tune truly, but one associated in many people's minds with the putting on of cloaks, calling gharries, and going home to bed; and, furthermore, closing up the day, at 9 p.m., with a performance of "When the rosy morn appeareth."

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL is shortly expected at Simla on a private visit. The Prime Minister of Bhopal has already arrived at Simla to make arrangements for the visit.

FOR a long time past, under the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, a correspondence has been going on between the Government of India and the Presidency authorities on the subject of the reorganisation of the Bombay Army, says a contemporary. Sir George Greaves having strong views of his own, did not readily fall in with the views propounded by Government, and much valuable time has been frittered away in this confidential correspondence. Now that the reorganisation of the Bengal Infantry regiments has been determined on, we may shortly hear of an order for the reorganisation of the Bombay Army, and also for that of the Madras Army. Indeed, for some months back it has been a general belief that some four regiments of the Bombay Army and some six regiments of the Madras Army were to be disbanded, owing to present financial difficulties, and that the proposal for carrying this into effect is now with the Secretary of State. It may be that four of the Bombay Infantry regiments will be reconstructed, if suitable recruits can be found for them, and that six of the Madras regiments will also be reconstructed of better fighting material than they now possess, but nothing definite is known, and the lamented death of Sir C. Dormer, just at this time, may postpone for some time any further action in this matter, although his successor, whoever he may be, will receive instructions for proceeding with the matter at as early a date as possible. The reorganisation of the Bombay Army has evidently passed beyond the confidential stage, as recruiting districts have been named, and officers selected for operations within those districts on the lines followed in the Bengal Army; but it remains to be seen what success will attend their efforts. On this will largely depend the date of introducing the impending reorganisation. In addition to the officers now told off, there are several out on the frontier who have been at work for some time past endeavouring to get men of the right sort for the new Baluchistan regiments. Recruiting in this quarter, however, does not seem to be brisk, and we are told that only three companies have been so far got together for the 26th Baluchis, inclusive of transfers from other corps.

GREAT sympathy is felt here, writes a Shillong correspondent, for Sergeant-Major O'Callaghan, who has been arrested for shooting at Sergeant Hamond, at Changla Gully. He was formerly Sergeant-Instructor of the Shillong Volunteers, and was universally liked and esteemed. All who were formerly associated with him are anxious to testify to his character, and to give him assistance.

CAPTAIN CRONAN, Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, reports that the Karens inhabiting the hill tracts in the east of the Tavoy District are in great straits for food. Supplies are almost exhausted. He has been directed to proceed to the place and to report on the state of affairs there, taking with him about a month's supply of provisions for the Karens. He has also been directed to start relief works, if necessary. It will be no easy task to reach that remote district, for the recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers, and transport will be exceedingly difficult.

THE actual business of settling the disputed water rights in the Kushk Valley is expected to take but a very short time, once the Russian Commissioner meets Colonel Yate. Their joint report will be considered by the British and Russian Governments, and will then be submitted to the Amir of Kabul through the Government of India. Colonel Yate, on the conclusion of the work, will go on to Masbad, there to take up the duties of British Agent.

LORD WOLSELEY is a good deal behind the times in his remarks upon the status of Political Officers accompanying expeditions across the Indian frontiers, says the *Pioneer*. In his "Recollections of Sir Hope Grant" he relates how the General considered he was hampered by the presence of Lord Elgin at headquarters during the operations in North China; and he goes on to say:—"In India the system is still continued of sending into the field with every military expedition a 'political' officer, who is independent of the General commanding the troops to be engaged. This 'political' can at any moment stop all military action and make peace, or grant an armistice without consulting the man to whom the country looks for victory, and upon whom the country will not fail to visit its wrath if the expedition proves in any way a failure." Lord Wolseley is apparently unaware of the changes made of late years in the relations between the General Officer commanding in the field and the Political Officer attached to the force. In the Afghan War of 1878-80 the "Political" had, indeed, independent powers. Thus Cavagnari at Jellalabad and Lepel Griffin at Kabul reported direct to the Government of India, and they were invested with such powers that the military officers had in many instances to subordinate their actions to their wishes. But before the war came to a close a change was made. Sir Donald Stewart was eventually vested with full political as well as military control, and Sir Frederick Roberts was his own "Chief Political" on the march to Kandahar, and afterwards in Southern Afghanistan. From that time the arrangement has been to give the commander of an expedition full political powers. This was the case with General Prendergast in the expedition of 1885 to Mandalay, and with Generals MacQueen, Elles, and Lockhart in the operations on the North-West Frontier. Political Officers were attached to the force on each occasion, but they had no independence of action, and matters went more smoothly when there was only one man responsible for the conduct of the expedition as a whole. When Lord Wolseley says that the Indian Government still cling to this "pernicious system" he is a day behind the fair.

FRENCH interests abroad, says the *Home News*, keep the Foreign Minister in Paris fully occupied, and as the proposal to create a Ministry for the Colonies has been rejected, he will have to continue to bear the burden unaided. In Siam there appears to have been serious fighting between the French and the Siamese, from which the former did not emerge triumphant. Nor are affairs in Madagascar and Egypt all that France could desire. In the Chamber, on Tuesday, M. de Mahy denounced the Government for not displaying more vigilance and spirit in the assertion of French rights in both places. As regards Madagascar, England cannot be held accountable for any troubles France may experience, and in the matter of Egypt England's views have been defined beyond the possibility of misunderstanding by any who take the trouble to ascertain the truth. M. Develle's reply to M. de Mahy, however, shows that France is still unprepared to recognise facts. Because England negotiated with France in 1884-5 M. Develle would seem to argue that France thereby regained the position on the banks of the Nile which she forfeited by not assisting in the suppression of Arabi's rebellion; and because in negotiations which proved abortive 1888 was mentioned as the possible and provisional date of evacuation, M. Develle quietly assumes those negotiations must necessarily be taken into account in future discussions. He hints that a conference respecting Egypt will shortly be summoned. M. Develle entertains doubts as to the accuracy with which "the illustrious head of the English Cabinet" was reported in his recent remarks on Egypt. Such doubts would not be long existent if he would remember that Lord Rosebery is at the English Foreign Office.

SOMETIME ago rumours were afloat and found their way into various prints, says the *Kathiawar Times*, with regard to the Rao Saheb of Cutch. It was asserted that he had shaken off the pomps and vanities of this wicked world so far as to have donned the garb of a Sanyasi with the object of making pilgrimages extending to no less than twelve years, his State in the meanwhile looking after itself. The rumour was on the face of it absurd, yet, as it seemed widespread, we made inquiries, with the result that it was contradicted by this journal. It does not appear to be dead, however, so once for all we may publish a telegram received by us from the best-informed quarter in reply to a further enquiry: "The rumour is quite false. The Rao Sahib is daily going on shikar and attending Court business earnestly. He has not the remotest idea of Sanyasta." As a matter of fact the Rao Sahib is at Mandvi with the Political Agent. It is to be hoped that this is the last that will be heard of this silly rumour.

Now that it has been decided to open out the Khagan route, at least to the Babusar Pass, which marks the limit of the Punjab frontier, writes the *Pioneer*, it might be worth while considering whether some portion of the Imperial Service regiments, moving in relief back to Kashmir, might not return by way of Chilas. The 23rd Pioneers will push steadily on northwards improving the existing track, rebuilding the bridges, and, generally, making a good military road practicable throughout for mules. This will take several weeks, but the two Kashmir battalions will not leave Gilgit until the middle of July, and four companies at least might be detached at Bunji to march down the Indus to Chilas and thence onwards to the Babusar Kotal. They would there join hands with the Pioneers, if indeed the latter are not by that time further to the north, for we cannot believe that the Government of India will content themselves with merely having the road made to the frontier and no further. It is but nineteen miles from the crest of the Babusar to Chilas, and this section of the route should most certainly be taken in hand. It is the most difficult part, and it would be very short-sighted policy to leave it in all its rugged roughness. Chilas, it may be taken, will never be given up, for its occupation is essential to the safety of Bunji, where a permanent bridge is being thrown over the Indus. Objection may be raised on the score of expense to the adoption of the Khagan-Chilas route to Gilgit, but it must be remembered that communication with Gilgit would be shortened by nearly 200 miles, and that in years to come many lakhs of rupees will be saved by sending supplies by the shorter road. But putting this aside, the political gain would be enormous. The tribesmen in the Indus Kohistan, the Alai Valley, and the Black Mountain would not dare to show hostility to the British Government once this strategical road had been completed. Their hills would be turned, and they would be liable to attack from the rear. We have already seen how marked an effect was produced upon the Kohistanis by the movement of only one regiment into Khagan, and the news has spread throughout the borderland that the Government are now preparing the way for a larger force should occasion arise. Were troops returning from Gilgit to use the road in July or August, this effect would be increased tenfold, and unless the difficulties connected with transport and supplies are found to be insuperable, it is to be hoped this move will be sanctioned. A wing of the Kashmir Bodyguard Regiment are already in garrison at Chilas fort, and this detachment might be warned early in the day to prepare for the march through Khagan.

GREECE and Bulgaria present a somewhat striking contrast just now. In the former country the outlook is gloomy and uncertain; in the latter, aspirations run high and are qualified apparently by no element of doubt. Greece has, for the moment, surmounted the Ministerial crisis caused last week by M. Tricoupis' failure to carry through the negotiations for the new loan, by which it was hoped to effect an equilibrium in Hellenic finance and to withdraw some of the paper money the circulation of which has so seriously depreciated the currency. Where M. Tricoupis failed it is hardly to be expected that M. Sotiropoulos, the new Premier, with a Ministry which, if it secures a majority at all, must get it from among the followers of his predecessor, will succeed. But as it is the unexpected which happens in politics, and especially the politics of South Eastern Europe, M. Sotiropoulos may conceivably manage to float the loan that is a necessity to Greek solvency. In Bulgaria Prince Ferdinand, with his bride, has, to the annoyance of Russia, been welcomed back with a spontaneous loyalty which leaves nothing to be desired, and at the meeting of the Great Sobrange, on Monday, specially convened to consider the modification of the Constitution which is proposed with a view to enable the Prince to bring up his children in his own religion, the Prince expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Bulgarian people for their manifestations of good will towards himself and the Princess.

BLIND cyclists started on an interesting journey to Birmingham. Their starting point was the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor came down to see them off. They threaded their way through the City traffic with the greatest ease, thanks to a contrivance by which they followed the lead of a cyclist who has the sense of vision. Dr. Campbell, the Principal of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, who shares their infirmity, was with them. He is the promoter of the trip, and of the simple invention by which it will no doubt be accomplished with perfect pleasure to all concerned. The leading idea of his system of management is, that the training of the blind must not be too exclusively mental, and that they may learn to rival their more fortunate fellow citizens in athletics as well as in some of the arts. He has himself made the ascent of Mont Blanc, and he conducts his pupils on this occasion to a gymnastic contest in Birmingham. Developed as it has been by him, his system has all the merit of a discovery. Everyone who invents a new pleasure for the blind has the strongest claims on the gratitude of the race.

THE German Emperor has made another appearance in the character of an election agent. In unveiling the monument to his grandfather at Goerlitz, on May 18th, he delivered a stirring appeal to his people on behalf of the Army Bill. The temptation almost excuses the offence, if offence it be. The Emperor could not but remember what had happened twenty-three years ago, and it was natural that he should express his firm determination to hand down the great inheritance as it had come to him. His plea will probably prevail with the German people, the more so as it is almost necessarily final. Germany cannot be asked to give him more men than are now required of her, for the late Bill virtually claims every man she has. France has long since responded to a similar claim on the part of her rulers, and it is argued that Germany has absolutely no choice but to follow. The preponderance will then be with the State that has the larger population, and, in the long run, therefore, it must remain with Germany. At present the smaller population drills the most men. The Emperor seems prepared for any sacrifice to carry his point, even for a reconciliation with Prince Bismarck. It is curious to note that the authenticity of the letter of a member of his family urging him to this step is now admitted.

THE business premises and vaults of M.M. Eschenauer and Co., the well-known firm of wine merchants, were destroyed by fire on the 18th ultimo. Smoke was first seen issuing from the vaults late in the evening, and when the fire brigade arrived on the scene the flames had obtained a firm hold on the building, leaving little or no hope of saving it and its valuable contents. The wines which had been burned included large quantities of the finest and most renowned growths. There were amongst them 400,000 bottles of Pichon-Longueville alone. The loss of the premises is estimated at 500,000frs., and that of the wines at over 2,00,000frs.

IT is reported from Sofia that some uneasiness prevails there in connection with the forthcoming naval review at Sebastopol, at which the Czar will be present. The uneasiness, however, appears to be quite unfounded, as although considerable activity has lately been displayed by Russia at the naval port in question, there does not appear to be any warlike intention on her part to harass either Bulgaria or any other Power. Indeed, according to information which has been received in official circles in Vienna, Russia's present intentions are decidedly peaceful.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee presided. There were also present: Principal Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

THE COMPOUNDED WATER-CHARGES.

The Committee considered letter No. 4239, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, stating that the Water Engineer had brought to his notice cases of owners who paid water-tax on valuation on their properties using for building purposes, connected with those properties water drawn from the unmetred connections therein, and that the strict legal charge for the water so used was As. 12 per 1,000 gallons, and separate bills had to be preferred in respect thereof, which was very inconvenient. Requesting sanction, under Section 169 (1) (b) of the Municipal Act, to compounded monthly sums being charged in such cases based on the trade rate, and on an approximate estimate of the quantity of water so used. The usual charge on value for domestic consumption would remain undisturbed.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction with the proviso that any person objecting to the arrangement might be allowed to pay for the water consumed at the usual meter rate.

THE ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

It was resolved that with reference to their resolution, dated 5th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 2,500 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of a suitable casket and Rs. 350 for the cost of engrossing and enclosing the address, to be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of York on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess May of Teck. The Chairman was requested to place this question before the Corporation at the adjourned meeting fixed for the 12th instant, as an urgent business under the terms of Section 36 (c) of the Municipal Act.

THE GAS COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the Gas Company's contract, asking sanction for an extension of the same for one year from the 1st proximo.

The Commissioner, in his letter, said: Before any final resolution is or can be come to by the Corporation as to the future lighting of the city, it is necessary, as I informed the Corporation at length in my speech when the consideration of the last budget was before them, that the new Welsbach burner should be given a thorough trial. I also informed the Corporation that the manager of the Gas Company was willing to allow the existing gas contract to be extended on the existing terms for one year in order that opportunity might be given for a thorough trial of the refinement in question, which the coming monsoon will afford. I have made arrangements for the erection of sixty-five Welsbach burners on existing gas lamps and for the necessary means of testing the amount of gas actually consumed by them. I have now the honour to request the Standing Committee's sanction to a contract being entered into with the Gas Company on the present terms for one year from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894. The solicitors advise that the enclosed form of contract will suffice to effect the object, and on sanction being given to it, I will have it drawn up in proper form and presented for sealing and signature.

The Committee resolved that as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter, sanction be given to his entering into a contract with the Gas Company for lighting the city with gas for a period of one year, from the 1st July 1893 to 30th June 1894, on the same terms as those in the existing contract.

THE QUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The statement showing the height of water available for supply, in Vehar, Tulsi, and Tansa lakes having been laid on the table, Dr. Viegas brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner the quality of water supplied to the city. The water was dirty and it smells badly also. It stained copper pots which he had brought before the meeting. He had also brought two bottles which contained water supplied to a house on Pedder Road. One of the bottles contained boiled water and the other cold water as received from the pipe. The samples of water and the copper pots if necessary, should be referred to the Healt Officer. He thought that time had come when they should consider the question whether it was not necessary to extend filter accommodation.

Mr. Roughton remarked that water in one bottle distinctly smelt medicinal and the other smelt of terasicum and aniseed. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas: Mr. Roughton made a mistake in selecting his profession, he ought to have been a medical man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carroll observed that water all over Malabar Hill was dirty, which was owing to want of sufficient filter accommodation at Malabar Hill. He admitted that to provide for a sufficient filter accommodation meant a considerable expenditure, but the filter-beds could possibly be built for the settling tank reservoir. With regard to Dr. Viegas' remarks as to the continuous supply of water he considered it would be a retrograde step to put a stop to it as he thought it was a great boon to the city. If it was impossible to give full pressure to the upper floors of all houses they would ultimately have to spend more money in giving the more pressure probably by means of pumps to supply water to the highest floors.

The Commissioner said that Tulsi lake got dry every year, and water supplied from it at the time contained vegetable matter. The Tulsi water required to be filtered before being supplied to the city. The Tansa water did not require to be filtered as it was quite pure. As to the pressure he thought it could not be attained with the existing twenty-seven inch pipes at Arthur Road, and until they had got thirty-two inch main between Chinchpoogly and Grant Road, they could not do justice to the water supplied from Tansa. The existing filtering accommodations were not enough.

Dr. Viegas thought that the continuous supply of water was not necessary as most of the ground floors of the houses in the city were occupied as shops and they did not require water every hour of the day. The distribution of water should be regulated by supplying a certain locality during certain hours of the day. He suggested that the water engineer should be requested to attend the next meeting of the Committee and explain the distribution of water as at present supplied to the city.

The matter then dropped.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. W. B. MEREWETHER, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, has been appointed to the Political Department in Bombay.

THE Leave to England on private affairs granted to Major W. B. Williams, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, has been cancelled.

2ND-LIEUTENANTS CUMMIN and Chapman remain with the 1st Battalions pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

NINETY days accummulated privilege leave of absence, from the 19th June, is granted to Lieutenant A. T. Walling, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

2ND-LIEUTENANT A. M. KING, Rifle Brigade, has been posted to the 3rd Battalion, but he joins the 4th Battalion pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

ON Wednesday last, at a parade of troops of the Mandalay Garrison, Colonel Prendergast presented the Distinguished Service Order to Captain Harkness Davies, Station Staff Officer, Bhamo.

CAPTAIN F. A. HAYDEN, West Riding Regiment, has as a special case, been granted an extension of his tenure of appointent as adjutant of the Second Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, up to 30th September 1893.

THE undermentioned officers proceed home on leave:—2nd-Lieutenant V. H. S. Scratchley, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, 4 months, private affairs. Lieutenant A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 9 months, private affairs.

THE following officers have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their regiments:—Lieutenants W. C. Hunter and A. C. Edwardes, Oxfordshire, and H. L. Haughton, Munster Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenant N. B. Cummin Munster Fusiliers, C. H. G. M. Clarke, Rifle Brigade, and H. E. Chapman, Border Regiment.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Brigadier-General G. de C. Morten, Commanding Bundelkhand District, 60 days to Ootacamund and Poona, private affairs. 2nd-Lieutenant K. H. Jackson, 20th Punjab Infantry, privilege leave to Kashmir till 15th July 1893. Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, A.A.G., Rawalpindi Divison to Kashmir until October next.

THE following appointments have been made:—17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. M. Wickley to be Squadron Officer. 1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel St. J. F. Mitchell to be 2nd in Command and to remain seconded. Captain R. F. Garteide-Tipping to be 2nd in command sub pro tem. 2nd Punjab Cavalry:—Lieutenant C. C. Cook, on exchange from 1st Bombay Lancers, to be Squadron Officer.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

GENERAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD FREDERICK AUGUSTUS THESIGER, who retires from the Army today, first became known in connection with the campaign in Zulu land. He is the eldest son of the first Lord Chelmsford (who was twice Lord Chancellor in the Government of the late Lord Derby) by his wife Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. William Tinling, of Southampton. He was born May 31, 1827, and educated at Eton. In 1844 he entered the Rifle Brigade. He was transferred in 1845 to the Grenadier Guards, as ensign and became captain 1850; Brevet-Major 1855; Lieut.-Colonel 1857; Colonel 1863; Major-General 1868; Lieut.-General 1882; and General 1888. He served in the Crimean campaign as aide-de-camp to Major-General Markham, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and for these services he was promoted to a brevet majority. Having exchanged into the 95th Regiment as second Lieut.-Colonel, he served in the Indian Mutiny campaign. He succeeded Colonel Raines, C.B., in the command of the 95th Regiment. As Deputy Adjutant-General in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he was present at the capture of Magdala. For his services in this campaign he was nominated a Companion of the Bath and one of Her Majesty's aides-de-camp. He was Adjutant General to the forces in India from 1869 till Dec., 1874, when he was appointed to command the troops at Shorncliffe and subsequently the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. In March 1877, he attained the rank of Major-General, and in January of the following year he was nominated to succeed General Sir Arthur Cunninghame as Commander of the Forces and Lieut.-Governor of Cape Colony. He completed the subjugation of the Kaffirs and restored Caffraria to a condition of tranquility, and for these services was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He had succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1878. Lord Chelmsford was appointed to the chief command of the British troops in the Zulu War of 1879. Colonel Glyn's column, consisting of 2,100 Englishmen and 2,000 natives, was encamped at Isandhlwna, when an attack was made on the fortified camp by the Zulus, resulting in the nearly total annihilation of the garrison. A gallant defence was made the same day at Rorke's Drift, about ten miles from Isandhlwna, by Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead, who with 80 men of the 80th Regiment held the post against the desperate assaults of 3,000 Zulus, until they were relieved by Lord Chelmsford's troops. On April 2 an attack was made by an army of 11,000 Zulus upon the fortified camp of the British troops under Lord Chelmsford at Gingholova, on the road to Ekowe, but the Zulus were repulsed with great loss; and two days later the British troops, who had been surrounded at Ekowe by Zulus after the disaster of Isandhlwna, were relieved by the force under Lord Chelmsford's command. The decisive battle of Ulundi was fought on July 4, when the Zulu army was completely defeated. The credit of the victory admittedly belongs to Lord Chelmsford, but before this battle was fought Sir Garnet Wolseley had landed at Durban, Natal, to supersede him in the command of the British troops operating against the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford, having resigned the command, was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and arrived in England in August, 1879. In 1884 was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London, which he held until 1889. He married, in 1867, Adria Fanny, daughter of Major-General Heath, of the Bombay Army.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court, held yesterday, during the vacation of the High Court.

RE MANECKJI MUNCHERJI PANTHAKI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for and obtained an extension of interim order for one month.

RE WILLIAM ROLLINGS.

Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. T. A. Bland, appeared for the insolvent and moved for an extension of interim order for three months also for leave to serve notices on the insolvent's creditors.

The Insolvent having been granted an interim order on the 22nd February last, his Lordship granted only one month's extension.

RE LEE CHICK CHEE.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared on behalf of Chaterbhooj and two others, petitioning creditors, and applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the names of those petitioning creditors should not be inserted in the schedule. The learned counsel submitted that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the court, and was at present in China, and so it was impossible to serve the rule on him personally; counsel, therefore, asked permission of the court to serve the rule on the insolvent's solicitors.

His Lordship asked what was to be done if the solicitors refused to receive it.

Mr. Russell replied that in that case he would have to make another application.

His Lordship said that as there was no warrant filed, by the solicitors on behalf of the insolvent, in the court, the rule could not be ordered to be served on the solicitors.

Mr. Russell, under the circumstances, applied for an order for substituted service, which was granted, subject to any objection that might be raised by the insolvent as to the validity of the service.

RE JOHN ALFRED BROWN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors of the insolvent to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge. The rule was made returnable on the 21st instant.

RE KHATRE MAHADEOJI RAMJI.

Mr. Russell instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Morarji Kanji, the petitioning creditor, and applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the petitioning creditor should not be inserted in the schedule.

The application was granted.

RE JACOB ROYAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for and obtained permission to serve notices on the insolvent's creditors, who had recently returned from up-country.

RE SORABJI JAMSETJI DAROOWALLA AND OTHERS.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvents, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be granted his final discharge.

RE MANECKRAM RAJARAM SHROFF.

On behalf of the insolvent, Mr. Manker applied for leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices on the creditors.

The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained their discharges:—Jivaji Dawoodji Golvala and another; Velji Versung Dasaosval Shah; Mahomed Abdul Currim Sooni; Haridas Gopaldas Kachiawari, Cassum Ahmed Kutchi Memon; Dharsey Tooljaram Thucker; Purshotam Narsi Lalbeg; A. C. Fernandez; Nagu Macia Thakur; Joseph Michael Nicholas and another; and Bendesari Davon Sing Thakur.

THE CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

MR. BYRNE, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Surgeon-Major Burroughs, and applied for a copy of the proceedings in the case, in which Mrs. Schneider stands committed to the next Criminal Sessions on the charge of abducting a European girl, named Florence Maria Miller. Mr. Byrne said that he had received a telegram from his client, in which Dr. Burroughs denied the allegations made by the accused. The Magistrate granted the application.

"ARE we really a happy people?" asks a writer in the American magazine, the *Arena* (Crentano's). Not altogether, he answers, for the number of suicides in the States appears to be greatly increasing. It will surprise many people to learn that suicides are more frequent to-day in New England (in proportion to population) than in the old England of only twenty years ago. Indeed, in this, as in some other respects, the conditions of life in the United States appear to be steadily approaching the European standard, in spite of the absence of "militarism," which is the curse of so many Continental countries. It is an interesting fact that the ratio of suicides appears to increase *pari passu* with the increase of urban as against rural population. Life if more attractive is also, it would seem, more intolerable in town than in country.

WHEN General Dodds, the successful French commander in Dahomey, received the brevet of General during the recent campaign, he was unable (says the *Daily News'* Paris correspondent) to procure there the four silver stars which, stitched on the uniform, are a sign of that rank. It was suggested to make them with silver coins. As the only ones that could be found were English shillings the star bore the head of Queen Victoria, the General's original sovereign.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 5.

SATURDAY'S races drew even a larger crowd than Thursday's. One wondered where all these people stay in the interval between one race week and another. They could not all have been visitors, and yet these great crowds are only seen once a year. Numbers of pretty costumes were donned on Saturday, all fear of rain being dispelled by the continuously fine weather since the early part of the week.

FIRST RACE.—The "Sensation Stakes," Rs. 500. A selling race for all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. 7lb. 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 800. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Aga Coochick Shah's b a p Barnum, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim	1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Ormonde 7st 7lb, Pugh	2
Colonel Sheringham's g a gal Hermit 8st, Burke	3
Mr Macpherson's b a h Cocoa, 6st 13lb, Cama	0

Time.—1 min. 8½ seconds.

SECOND RACE.—The "Hunt Cup." Rs. 500. For all Arab and C.-B. galloways, 13-3 and under. Distance, 6 furlongs. Starting sweep of Rs. 50, for each galloway declared to start, of which two-thirds will go to the second and one-third to the third.

Mr Macpherson's g a gal Carlton, 11st, Robinson	1
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Showhiman, 9st 6lb, Gibbs	2
Captain Harrison's ch a gal Mutineer, 7st 7lb, Pugh	3

Time, 1 min. and 22½ seconds. This was a good race. Showhi man led off, but Carlton waited on him, and pulled up near home wonderfully winning by a neck.

THIRD RACE.—The "Steward's Handicap." Rs. 500. For all Arab and C.-B. galloways. Distance, ¾ mile. Starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each galloway declared to start, of which two-thirds go to the second and one-third to the third.

Mr Stewart's b a g Puddumjee, 10st, Robinson	1
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 10st 2lb, Gibbs	2
Captain Harrison's b a g Volunteer, 8st 6lb, Pugh	3
Mr Newton's c a g Perhaps, 8st 5lb, Ebrahim	0
Aga Junghi Shah's b a g Grain, 7st 9lb, Pillajee	0

Time, 1 min. 26 seconds.

FOURTH RACE.—The "Cambridgeshire". Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs. Distance, 1 mile. A starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start, of which two-thirds go to the second and one-third to the third.

Ali bin Amir's g a h Kohinoor, 10st 11lb, Ebrahim	1
Mr Stewart's c a p Red Gold, 9st 13lb, Robinson	2
Mr Macpherson's c a p Claymore, 7st 7lb, Cama	3
H H Aga Khan's b a p Tenebreuse, 10st 3lb, Oomer	0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Dick Turpin, 9st 5lb, Ryder	0
Desai of Mangouli's g a h Soocab, 9st 4lb, Pugh	0
H H Aga Khan's g a p St Kildare, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	0

LIQUID AIR.

At the theatre of the Royal Institution, on May 11th, Professor Dewar, F.R.S., very fitly brought to a conclusion his series of lectures on "The Atmosphere," by exhibiting and experimenting with large quantities of liquid air and oxygen gas, representing the very latest field of discovery that has been opened in this department of chemical and physical research. The expectation that "liquid air" would be on show attracted as large an audience as probably ever assembled within the walls of the theatre, which has been the scene of so many of the scientific triumphs of Davy, Farady, Tyndall and Gladstone. The table was, as usual, covered with apparatus, and immediately the applause which greeted the entrance of the professor had subsided, the assistants bore in a succession of flasks of the interesting pale blue liquid, containing altogether three or four pints. The powerful machinery of the Royal Institution laboratory had been hard at work from noon until within half an hour of the lecture to produce this result. It was, Professor Dewar remarked, the largest quantity yet transferred at one time from the laboratory to the theatre, and carefully guarded from the comparatively red-hot atmosphere by its non-conducting vacuum jackets, it remained in view of the audience during the earlier stage of the lecture, peacefully simmering away as if it were nothing more remarkable than innocent whiskey and soda. The lecturer commenced by dealing with the notable property that the oxygen gas of the atmosphere possesses of specifically picking out and absorbing certain of the rays of the sun's light before they reach the surface of the earth, as demonstrated by means of a spectroscope at the conclusion of the last lecture. Certain of the optical effects observable at sunrise and sunset, he said, were due to this fact and to the increased thickness of oxygen gas through which the rays had to penetrate on those occasions. Thus oxygen played an important part in the distribution of the energy which we received from the sun. They knew that coloured bodies readily picked out and absorbed certain rays, but it was also a fact that quite colourless bodies did the same, and this was particularly the case with the heating rays. By means of a very delicate thermopile thermometer, with readings projected on to a screen, he showed that while a thick piece of rock salt is only absorbed about two per cent. of the units of heat passing from a gas flame to the thermometer, a thin piece of glass absorbed some fifty per cent. But water absorbed a still greater quantity, so that by condensing a film of vapour on the glass the passage of the heat rays was still further obstructed; facts which had been thoroughly examined and verified by Tyndall. Passing to the question of the temperature of the celestial space beyond the limits of the atmosphere he remarked that various eminent scientists had laid down an approximate temperature. But they differed widely in their conclusions—the wider in proportion to their eminence. (Laughter.) Herschell had calculated it at 150 degrees below zero centigrade; Fourier at only 50 degrees; Pouillet at—142 degrees; Pictet at—274; and Rankine at nil or no temperature whatever. As a matter of fact—274 centrigrade was the lowest degree of cold they could conceive by any means and they had not yet practically touched it. It took from 1845 (when Faraday reached—115 cen.) till 1893 to achieve the present lowest record of—215 cen., and it might take as long again to get down the remaining 30 or 40 degrees, which would mean the liquefaction of the lightest and most subtle element known—namely, hydrogen gas. At a temperature slightly lower than—210 no other element remained unfrozen. How were these extremely low temparatures arrived at? The problem was a comparatively simple one, as was also the equally important one of how to keep up that degree of cold when once reached. The real point was to stop as far as possible any heat from the outside reaching the contents of the vessel which had been brought down to these low temperatures. The ordinary non-conducting materials used to keep out cold, or, what was just the same thing, to keep in heat, were of course useless. One method was to coat the outside of the vessel with a brilliant metallic deposit like a mirror, and this had the effect of enormously reducing the percentage of heat rays which would pass through in a given time, as a polished surface lost or gained heat less rapidly than a black or roughened surface. But even then the atmosphere itself by the "connection currents" circulating in it was continually bringing up a certain amount of heat, although otherwise a very bad conductor. So they had to resort to surrounding the vessel containing the intensely cold body with absolutely no air at all, in other words, to "jacket" it with the most complete vacuum space that they could command. The lecturer then proceeded to illustrate the construction of the glass flasks containing the liquid oxygen standing on the table. He showed that they were simply glass bottles provided with double walls and bottoms, the outer wall being distant from half to one inch from the inner one. The interior bottle was open at its neck to the atmosphere in the usual way, but the outer bottle was fused securely to the inner one at the neck, leaving an empty space all round the inner bottle. This space was exhausted of air by powerful airpumps before being sealed up and the result was that anything placed in the interior bottle was completely prevented from absorbing heat from the atmosphere or other surrounding objects. Sometimes two vacuum jackets were used to secure complete isolation, and in addition the outer surface of the inner bottle was coated with a brilliant mirror-like deposit of mercury. He showed various flasks and test-tubes jacketed in this manner. In one the vacuum was slightly imperfect, a fact which was made manifest by a frosty deposit of ice particles on the outside, showing that the intensely cold contents were seizing hold of the heat out of the atmosphere and leaving the moisture condensed as ice. Lantern sildes were then thrown on the screen to show the apparatus used for making liquid oxygen and air, consisting principally of a 50 horse-power steam-engine and pumps for compressing air down to 300 atmospheres. Professor Dewar then proceeded to demonstrate the various qualities and properties of the liquid oxygen which he had before him, in a most interesting series of experiments. The professor poured the fluid about from one vessel to another like so much water, noting the fact that it was nearly always boiling and rapidly passing back into its gaseous state. He inserted a thermometer into it and showed that this fluid was *boiling* at a temperature equivalent to *several hundred degrees* below the freezing point of water. Absolute alcohol, one of the most "unfreezable" of liquids, thrown on the surface promptly gave up all its heat to the oxygen, and turned to a mass of ice, which latter was shown to be quite incombustible until re-melted. Drops of the liquid were thrown on to a piece of rock salt, and behaved exactly as spots of water on a red-hot plate, assuming the spheroidal shape and spinning about. The reason was the same in both cases—there was the same relative difference of heat between the liquid oxgen and the salt plate as between the water and the red-hot iron. One of the most significant results was obtained by dipping an active chemical electro-pile beneath the surface, when the chemical action instantly ceased, proving that chemical action is entirely suspended at these temperatures. The electric light passed through a globe of liquid oxygen and then broken up by a prism, showed the same dark lines of absorption on the spectrum as in the case of gaseous oxygen. The magnetic properties of the fluid were strikingly displayed by placing a dish of it between the poles of a strong electro-magnet. As soon as the current was turned on the oxygen dashed up out of the dish, and clung round the ends of the poles, rapidly dissipating into smoke, which exhibited in its turn a similar tendency. Liquid air was then prepared from the atmosphere (the process being projected on to the lantern screen) by boiling the liquid oxygen under a vacuum—the drops of liquid air accumulating on the outside of the receptacle, and being collected for examination. The liquid air was then examined and allowed to boil, the nitrogen boiling off first and leaving the oxygen. Finally, liquid nitrogen was prepared in a similar manner, and Professor Dewar performed an experiment which he said had never been done before—namely, the mixing of fluid nitrogen and fluid oxygen in the proportion of four to one, so as to synthetically produce air. He pointed out how in all these processes the liquid oxygen rapidly acquired heat and boiled away in proportion as the other gases were reduced to liquids, and become in their turn cold. He concluded, amidst much cheering, by passing the heat rays from a gas flame through a bulb of liquid oxygen and burning a piece of paper the other side, showing that heat rays were not affected by passing through a body as cold as 200 degrees of frost.

THE Duke of Connaught is (says the *Pall Mall*) mentioned among the possible successors to Lord William Paulet in the possession of the field-marshal's baton, his rivals being Lord Wolseley, Sir Edward Lugard, and Sir Augustus Spencer.

A REPORT was current a short time ago that Dr. Nansen's long-projected Arctic expedition was likely to fall through for lack of funds. It is understood that private generosity has come to the rescue, and that the impediment is removed.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON EVOLUTION AND ETHICS.

THE second Romanes Lecture was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, by the Right Hon. T. H. Huxley, F. R. S., on "Evolution and Ethics." The first of the lectures was delivered in last October term by Mr. Gladstone. Professor Huxley, who was heartily received, in the course of his lecture, said: There is a delightful child's story by the name of "Jack and the Beanstalk," with which my contemporaries who are present will be familiar. I beg you to accompany me in an attempt to reach a world which to many is probably strange, by the help of a bean. It is, as you know, a simple inert-looking thing, yet, if planted under proper conditions, of which sufficient warmth is one of the most important, it manifests active powers of a very remarkable kind. A small green seedling emerges, rises to the surface of the soil, rapidly increases in size, and at the same time undergoes a series of metamorphoses which do not excite our wonder as those which meet us in legendary history, merely because they are to be seen everyday, and all day long. By insensible steps the plant builds itself up into a large and various fabric of root, stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit, everyone moulded within and without in accordance with an extremely complex, but, at the same time, minutely defined pattern. No sooner, however, has the edifice attained completeness than it begins to crumble. By degrees the plant withers and disappears from view, leaving behind more or fewer apparently inert and simple bodies just like the bean from which it sprang, and like it endowed with the potentiality of giving rise to a similar cycle of manifestations. Neither the poetic nor the scientific imagination is put to much strain with the search after analogies with this process of giving forth and, as it were, returning to the starting-point. From very low forms up to the highest in the animal, no less than in the vegetable kingdom, the process of life presents the same appearance of cyclical evolution. Nay, we have but to cast our eyes over the world and cyclical change presents itself on all sides. Natural knowledge tends more and more to the conclusion that "all the choir of heaven and furniture of the earth" are the transitory forms of parcels of cosmic substance wending along the road of evolution from nebulous potentiality, through endless growths of sun and planet and satellite, through all varieties of matter, through infinite diversities of life and thought, possibly through modes of being of which we neither have a conception nor are competent to form any, back to the undefinable latency from which they arose. Thus the most obvious attribute of the cosmos is its impermanence. But there is another aspect of the cosmic process, so perfect as a mechanism, so beautiful as a work of art. Where the cosmopolitic energy works through sentient beings there arise, among its other manifestations, that which we call pain or suffering. This baneful product of evolution increases in quality and in intensity with advancing grades of animal organisation until it attains its highest level in man. If there is a generalisation from the facts of human life which has the assent of thoughtful men in every age and country, it is that the violator of ethical rules constantly escapes the punishment which he deserves; that the wicked flourishes like the green bay tree, while the righteous begs his bread; that in the realm of nature ignorance is punished just as severely as wilful wrong, and that thousands upon thousands of innocent beings suffer for the crime or the unintentional trespass of one. Thus brought before the tribunal of ethics the cosmos might well stand condemned. The lecturer concluded as follows:—The theory of evolution encourages no millennial anticipations. If for millions of years our globe has taken the upward road, yet some time the summit will be reached and the downward route will be commenced. The most daring imagination will hardly venture upon the suggestion that the power and the intelligence of man can ever arrest the procession of the great year; but, on the other hand, I see no limit to the extent to which intelligence and will, guided by sound principles of investigation, and organised in common effort, may modify the conditions of existence for a period longer than that now covered by history. We have long since emerged from the heroic childhood of our race when good and evil could be met with the same "frolic welcome." We are grown men and must play the men, strong in will,

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield,
cherishing the good that falls in our way and bearing the evil in and around us with stout hearts, set on diminishing it. So far we all may strive in one faith towards our hope—

It may be that the gulfs will wash us down.
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles;
. . . but something ere I end—
Some work of noble note may yet be done.

NUNGA PURBAT: A HIMALAYAN REMINISCENCE.

GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDLULPH, K.C.B, writes to the *St. James Budget*:—With some people mountains stand before everything—they are attracted to the everlasting hills like iron to the loadstone. They are unconscious of the impulse; they go and behold—they follow their heart's desire. Such a one is our friend Mr. W. M. Conway, who on Monday week gave at the Royal Geographical Society graphic accounts of his adventures in the far and high Himalaya, putting before us the admirable photos which illustrated his track. Your present correspondent must claim to be one of those ardent admirers of inequalities of the earth's surface. The plain is grand, the sea immense; but above all the mountain seems to most excite imagination and fancy. Thus, behind all duties, beyond all family ties and affections, how much have mountains occupied my time and energies! and all through a varied life the hills have scarcely ever been absent. Thus, when I came to the foot of the Himalaya, I could look back on MacGillycuddy Reeks, on Norwegian Fields, on the Alps and rugged sea-girt Corsica, on Chatyr Dagh, a beacon on the steppe beyond the Alma, and then on Albanian hills, rising rosy from purple seas of Corfu.

A coming hot weather well advanced in the month of May, in the fifth year of our life in India, disposed me to seek invigorating influences for my family and myself and to leave for six months Multan—then fiery and dusty. It would be impossible to convey to any one the delightful sensations experienced in the first rise above the plains. But I must not linger at Murree, the first stage on the way to Kashmir. Nor by the lake and winding river in that paradise within the hills; for, having lodged my party in a nice cottage on the banks of the Jhelum, I made tracks to explore what was only conveyed to me as a geographical expression thus: 26,620 Nunga Purbat.

In those days—1865—the European travellers in this direction had been confined to the surveyors and some few bear and ibex hunters. Vigne, that most observant traveller, had, however, described his impressions of this great outlying mass; and my expectations were roused asto on what my eyes would rest at the elevation whence Vigne saw the mountain. Having gained the flowery ridge which lies between Kashmir and Gurais westward, beyond the ridges of the right bank of the Kishengunga, nothing was visible. There was a hazy horizon which seemed to signify space, and nothing earthly. Can one console oneself with flowers? I gathered bouquets of our English annuals, growing breast-high in profusion, and dived into Gurais, which put me in mind of Norway; and it was pleasant sketching my way by the river and crossing the path of the avalanche. A day which was marked by a view of a herd of deer and the stalk and death of a bear, was closed by pitching camp on a pass leading into Astor at the height of 16,000 ft. It was evening when we arrived, and there was a fine bold array of peaks in view; but the elevations were not remarkable, and in such a neighbourhood, at 17,000ft. or 18,000ft., in early September there is not much snow. Nunga Purbat was not visible.

We passed a coldish night at a lower elevation. My people would have had me camp out of the draught of the icy wind; but I was resolved at early rising to see Nunga Purbat, if such a mountain really existed. The western sky was blank and gave no indication of the big mountain; so we began to follow an ibex, which must have passed by this very morning. I turn to see my people and camp winding down the weird valley of this high elevation. There is a happy grouping of madder-coloured peaks which bound the horizon; beyond there is a curtain of warm haze. Suddenly in the blank I spy a glitter—a shining of exceeding brightness as of polished silver caught by the sun. The glittering extends—it has no form above nor below, only there seem to be gates of silver bars. Is this the Gate of Heaven of my childhood? What can be so far above what I just now recognized as the limit of the world? Perfectly transfixed I watch the parting of the warm curtain, separated into shreds at first and slowly descending and settling. In these mysterous processes the silvery brightness assumed the form of a mountain precipitous—a wall of snow and of grand form, resting on clouds; and far above the madder peaks, from which it was disconnected by the haze, settled into aerial masses. I had never seen such a spectacle. I could not believe it was terrestrial. I knew it was madness to try to put this scene on paper; but forgetting the ibex, I then and there sat down for six hours spending a blessed time ever to be remembered and never surpassed in subsequent admiration of the many hills I have since seen.

A FOREIGNER'S IMPRESSION OF THE PRIVATE VIEW.

THE show at Burlington House, writes the *World*, supplied to the cosmopolitan mind a singularly complete opportunity for international comparisons. The ideas of England as concerns pictures, women and men were set forth there with an abundance which rendered such comparisons both easy and fair, and I want to tell you what my impressions were. First, as to the pictures. I am obliged to place them first, because, as they constituted the nominal occasion and excuse for the gathering, it would look ungrateful to put them last. I did not, however, find them interesting, and still less did they seem to me to honour England. Shall I shock you if I express the opinion that, nationally, England has no school of painters, and that in art every important country of the Continent is infinitely ahead of you? You possess a few individuals of merit, but not one of them approaches the great painters of other lands, while the average level of your work is lamentably inferior. In this present show, the only pictures my foreign eye could dwell upon with contentment (I speak, remember, after a hasty survey, during which I confess I found the spectacle of the people far more absorbing than that on the walls) were two portraits of women by Fildes, a calm pastel of a girl with a guitar at her side (only it is a mistake to have gowned her in black, because black is the only hue which pastel renders unsatisfactorily), and a head of Mr. Stanley by his wife. Of this last I want to say something particular (the only particular thing I have to say). It is that Mrs. Dorothy Stanley, if she is to be judged by that head, appears, always to the foreign eye, to be the one born artist of England. In conception, in colour, and in brush-work she has produced there a very remarkable result indeed.

And now let me go on to what interests me far more—to the women and the men. I believe I am correct in supposing that, at these shows, one gazes at representatives of the entire upper and middle class British public, including dressmakers in much variety. I think, therefore, that the alien spectator, desirous to extend his experiences and improve his judgment, finds there an excellent opportunity of inspecting the British woman. She comes with the express purpose of offering herself to public contemplation; as a member of the public I thanked her and contemplated. I am well within the fact when I assert that, at 4-30, half the women present had new clothes on, prepared specially for the day. I had, therefore, the privilege of viewing them in what they considered to be their best aspect. That being so, I mourn. The British woman, regarded as a national product, presents, not unfrequently, the finest type of the raw material of woman which Europe raises; but alas! the manufacturing treatment which should work up that material into a finished result is unknown to her. I can tell you at once, without a second of hesitation, the reason of her failure; it is that, nationally, and excluding rare exceptions, she can neither move gracefully, nor wear her clothes as if they were part of her. To see the beauties of England sitting motionless in boxes at the opera is like a vision of goddesses, because they are chained to their chairs, and are unable, for the moment, to destroy the effect of their magnificence of head by their unskilfulness of body; but when the same women are in movement the goddesses fall off their pedestals, and become English women. I declare, speaking as a cosmopolitan enthusiast in all the forms of loveliness, that your country women are wasting the noblest natural gifts because they don't know how to walk or use their arms, and because they pile on exaggerated clothes, which, whatever they may think, are not such as are being worn in Paris, or which, if they really came from thence, have changed their character in the crossing. Your England ought to be the triumphant possessor of the noblest race of women that Europe can show; you haven't it, because the women destroy themselves by incapacity. I saw that, for the hundredth time, on Friday, and I saw it with the sorrow of an arrist in woman lamenting over wasted opportunities.

And now comes the strangest detail of the story. The men! How can it possibly be that, if the women fail so utterly (from the philosophically universal, though absolutely conventional, point of view of what the modern woman's aspect ought to be), your men can approach so nearly to perfection from the self-same point of view? They possess nearly all the external qualities and capacities in which, to the foreign eye, the women are so glaringly insufficient. They are full of reposeful calm, are not ungainly; they carry their clothes with ease, and, taking them all round, they are thorough men. They realise the actual ideal of a gentleman just as completely as the Parisienne of forty years ago offered the perfect model of the lady of her time. At this moment, from the action of causes which I have neither time nor space to set forth, there is nowhere a national representative of the perfect woman. The French have fallen from the elevation which once they occupied, and no one else has become competent to seize the vacant height. International comparison points straight to the English as the race best qualified by physical gifts to rise, and the merits of their men prove conclusively that there is in the blood no inherent unfitness for great progress. But the women need a model; they need to be educated to admire grace. Where nature has done so much, it is indeed regrettable, speaking in the worldwide sense, and disregarding insular ignorance, that art should do so little.

So spoke the crowd to me.

THE RIOTS AT DOMINICA.

A correspondent sends some sketches to a home paper of the scenes of the recent anti-tax riots at Roseau, in Dominica, the largest of the Leeward Islands, and as a recent writer has said, "the most decayed of British possessions in the Caribbean Sea, presenting a sad contrast to her flourishing neighbours, the French colonies of Martinique and Guadaloupe." This description of the island, which is quasi-official, seeing that it appears in the "Imperial Institute Year Book," has a direct bearing on the recent unhappy conflict, as it would appear that the resistance offered to the authorities was chiefly due to the extreme poverty of the inhabitants.

According to the memorial of the elective members of the Legislative Assembly sent to the Marquess of Ripon, an Act was recently hurried through that assembly permitting evictions of the most high-handed and arbitrary character in cases of non-payment of taxes. In pursuance of these powers an attempt was made to eject a man named Pierre Colard from his home. Pierre protested that he had not the money required by the tax-gatherer and he objected to being turned, with his wife and ten children into the forests. He and his friends resisted the bailiff, and the latter retired. A second attempt at eviction was made but with no better success. The circumstances were reported to the Governor at Antigua, and on the 11th of April he arrived in H. M. S. Mohawk at the island. The population were summoned to meet him, and in his presence Pierre Colard was served with a writ to appear before the magistrates to answer a charge of resisting the police. "The Governor," proceeds the memorial, "then spoke to him telling him he must pay the tax, The man said he had no money. The Governor replied he would pay the tax for him, but he must sign a document, which his Excellency produced. Pierre Colard said he could not read or write, and refused to sign the paper. Upon being pressed to sign on the one hand, and urged not to sign by the people, he escaped from the crowd and disappeared."

Annoyed at this result, the Governor signalled to the Mohawk for an armed force, which, after being drilled was sent to search for Colard. They arrived at his home, and not finding him there, read a document to his wife, which, being in English, she was unable to understand, and then proceeded to dismantle the house. A man named St. Ville Gregoire stepped forward to protect the woman and her children, whereupon he was seized and so cruelly pummelled that every strip of clothing was torn from his back. He was furthermore gagged with stones and earth and otherwise ill-treated. The excited people then began throwing stones at the police, and, although no one was injured, the order was given to the sailors to fire. This ill-judged command resulted in the deaths of four men and two women. "Of the four men killed," says the memorial, "one Edwin Eusebe, an old man, was sitting under a cocoa-nut tree with his stick between his knees and was found dead where he sat; one Jean Jaques was found killed behind the house; one Lander Balthazar was only standing by looking on; and one Zeno Carbon was first shot in the leg, but while dragging the broken limb on the ground, endeavouring to get to shelter, he was fired at a second time and hit on the lower part of the body, from the effect of which he died the next day. The shooting down of a handful of unarmed peasants of both sexes took place in the presence and under the immediate direction of the Governor." It is further alleged that the district Government officer, a certain Mr. Jarvis, to whose notice "the hardships and iniquities in the burdens of the land and house tax have been constantly but in vain brought," joined in the firing. It should be added that the taxes in dispute which have led to this deplorable incident, amount to 14s. 6d.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay

A FOOTNOTE TO HISTORY.

SOMEWHAT tardily, a Blue Book has been issued by the Queen's printers, giving the official version of the story of Samoa, which was related by Mr. Robert Lewis Stevenson some time since in his "Footnote to History." The despatches fill some 240 pages, and practically bear out the complaints of Mr. Stevenson. They explain why the Treaty Powers have been recently compelled to remove M. Cederkrantz, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Baron Senfft von Pilsach, the President of the Apia Municipality, from their respective posts. These gentlemen, partly from a too ambitious conception of their functions and partly from ignorance of the conditions of life in Samoa, seem to have provided much exciting entertainment for the Consuls and inhabitants of the islands. The Blue Book is one long record of their quarrels and high-handed proceedings, varied by an intermittent spatter of resignations on their part.

The Chief Justice had scarcely been appointed when he demanded the use of one of Her Majesty's ships of war to support his authority. The Consuls pointed out the unwisdom of this request in the interests of peace, whereupon M. Cederkrantz went into his first fit of sulks. His next difference with the Cousnls was over the expenses of the Land Commission, certain necessary items of which he refused to sanction. Meanwhile the Municipal President created a fresh set of difficulties with regard to the currency, and in August, 1891, the British Consul reported to Lord Salisbury that the whole Government of the island was at a deadlock. This is Mr. Cusack-Smith's description of the state of affairs:—The situation remains unchanged, except that the Municipal President, in his capacity of adviser to the King, has assumed the position of Dictator to the Samoan Government. The Samoan Government have resented this, and there is no doubt that his future inflence in Samoa will be greatly lessened. To guide the Samoans it is absolately necessary to earn their confidence, and study in all things their ways and habits, which are deeply rooted in their nature. I fear that the present form of government in Samoa cannot continue long, as the two white officials have little authority with the Samoans, and although the Chief Justice arrived in December, 1890, and the adviser to the King in April last, it is now close on September, and practically nothing has been done to put an end to the disorder prevailing in Samoa. Not one law has been passed. The Chief Justice informally announced that he was going to Fiji on the 7th of August, despite informal protests from all the Consuls. He proposed to visit Sydney, and be absent three months from Samoa, on what was purely a pleasure trip. There is no provision in the treaty for any of his duties being performed unless his office is vacant. He only sent a message to the captain of the steamer half-an-hour after its usual time of starting that he was not coming on board. The steamer had been detained one hour expressly for the Chief Justice's convenience. He still says that he will go to Fiji by the next steamer or by the first man-of-war that will take him. His absence during the present unsettled state of affairs, with Mataafa's revolt still to be coped with, the currency still to be settled, and references from the land Commission inevitable, to say nothing of the shutting up of the Supreme Court, which was not opened for hearing until the 15th of July, would add enormously to the difficulties of the situation. The Samoans talk openly of refusing "to pay the enormous salaries of the white men as soon as the Three Powers cease to do so. I should be very glad to be able to express civilly to the Chief Justice, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the hope that he will not absent himself from his post until the Three Powers have agreed as to how his duties are to be carried on in his absence. One vigorous official, in the place of the two who are bound to have continual friction between them, could in a few months, under the existing treaty, with very slight modifications do much to establish a firm and popular government in Samoa. But the official must understand the Samoans and know all the difficulties of the place.

The Consuls protested ineffectually against the Chief Justice's ill-timed holiday. The only reply they received was the raising of a new difficulty in the shape of a claim by M. Cederckrantz for exemption from taxation. In October the President of the Municipal Council resigned for the first time, and again, as the following telegram from the British Consul shows, everything was at sixes and sevens.

President of Municipal Council resigned on the 5th of October, owing to misunderstanding with German member of Council arranging to hand over funds to German Weber. Consular Body Protest. President of Council refuse to hand over funds to Consular Body. Chief Justice absent in Australia; returns in November. Despatches will reach home the 11th of November.

The disorganised state of affairs gave rise to much popular dissatisfaction, and a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. R. L. Stevenson, to propose alterations in the Final Act. It does not appear that any action was taken on these proposals, which were duly communicated to the three Powers; but a new annoyance was soon sprung upon the island in the shape of a decision of the Chief Justice with regard to the Custom Duties, which had the effect of reducing the municipality "to a hopeless state of bankruptcy." This caused a perfect panic, and an indignation meeting of the inhabitants was held. In order to stifle public opinion, the President of the Municipal Council took the extraordinary step of purchasing with Government money the *Samoa Times*, the only newspaper in the island, and which had "consistently offered an outspoken, if somewhat violent, opposition to the Samoan Government, and to all officials, especially the Chief Justice and President."

The next piece of obstreperousness was a refusal by Baron Senfft von Pilsach to keep separate accounts for the Government and the municipality or to allow inspection of cash balances. The revenue of the islands was deposited by the Baron "in his own name in a bank in Sydney," and on appeal to the Chief Justice, that functionary decided that his colleague was justified in his extraordinary action. In September, 1892, the British Consul reported that chaos again reigned, and proposed the removal of the two foreign officials. The following is an extract from Mr. Cusack-Smith's despatch:—I have the honour to report that both the Government and Municipality are now absolutely without funds. The various officials are unable to draw their salaries, and there is no money even to pay police. An order of the King's upon the Treasury to pay for a boat amounting to £100 has been returned by the President who states that there is no money in the Treasury. This undignified state of things could have been entirely avoided by any one possessing a knowledge of finance and a determination to avoid building out of the Government funds a dwelling house for himself, an expensive gaol which has never been used, and purchasing the local newspaper to stifle its attacks upon his financial administration. So long as the present Chief Justice and Municipal President are retained in office by the Treaty Powers, so long, I fear, will the administration of the Berlin Treaty be the complete failure which is patent to every one in Samoa.

The remaining despatches relate to further squabble between the Consuls on the one hand and the Chief Justice and Municipal President on the other. Appeals were made to the Treaty Powers, and when their decision was given M. Cederkrantz refused to be bound by it. The correspondence is carried no further than January 17th of the present year, and consequently the solution of the difficulties is not recorded. This, however, has been announced through other channels.

CRUISERS AS TARGETS.

THE remark of a British officer on board the Blake expresses a thought that must have occurred to thousands of intelligent minds at the recent naval demonstration. "Your ships," he said in substance, "stand too high out of the water. Cruisers are intended for fighting, and in a fight your ships would make targets for the enemy to fire at." This friendly but frank criticism is worth the entire cost of the review, providing it is well-founded. Making all allowance for difference of conditions as to coal cargo and actual weight of armament, the fact remains that a distinguishing characteristic of the American cruisers, as compared with the best examples of the same class under foreign flags, is their relatively greater showing above the water-line. Contrasted in this respect with the visiting cruisers, our naval ships loom up about as much as one of our typical coasting propellers, an Old Dominion liner, for example, would loom alongside of a Dover-Ostend packet-boat. The difference in the disposition of cubical area above and beneath the water-line is so great that the Philadelphia impresses most laymen as being larger than the Blake, which has twice the American's displacement. Have we so modelled the earliest built of our fine new fleet of cruisers as to give them too much freeboard?

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, writing in the *Asclepiad*, says:—In many essays and papers I have dwelt on the effects of cycling on female riders. I refer to the subject again now because the interest in it—if I may judge from the many anxious communications made to me about it—increases, although I doubt whether the number of lady riders increases proportionately. The first question that is usually put on this topic is the kind of cycle that is best suited for ladies, the bicycle or the tricycle. At one time the answer in the affirmative was with the tricycle; now, I think, it lies decidedly with the bicycle. Bicycles are brought to such perfection, they are so low, they run with so little friction, they are mounted so readily, and are so graceful as machines, they hold unquestionably the first place. It is easy also to learn to ride them when the learner is properly taught from the first, and it has seemed to me that the art of getting the balance—which is the prime art—is more easily attained by the woman than the man. The readiness with which ladies mount and dismount is quite a lesson in ease and gracefulness, especially on those machines which are provided with a seat in lieu of a saddle. There is another and important advantage in the bicycle—namely, that in riding it there is less vibration than from the tricycle; indeed, when the machine is well fitted with the pneumatic tyre, vibration is practically excluded. Lastly, the dress is better arranged on the bicycle than the tricycle; there is less risk of the folds of the dress being caught in the wheels, and less resistance from the wind.

A second question relates to the amount of exercise that women can take in cycling. This is a question very difficult to answer, owing to differences of training, practice, age, and constitutional peculiarities. Some women are more fatigued by ten miles' cycling than others are by fifty. The golden rule in this matter is to let sense of fatigue govern the amount of work done. Of one thing I am most certain: that as amongst men there is nothing saved, but everything lost, in fighting against actual weariness, so the fact is still more marked in women, and that it is the safest of safe procedures for a woman never to carry her work on the cycle to a degree of fatigue calling for more than one good night's rest for recuperation. Altogether, I am of opinion that twenty-five miles a day is a thoroughly good day's ride for even an accomplished female rider on a moderately fair, ordinary road. It is good for women, as it is for men, to dismount occasionally and walk, and it is always good for them to do so when they are climbing long and steeps hills. The change of movement brings new sets of muscles into play, and saves strain on the muscles of respiration.

A third question has reference to the age at which girls and young women should commence to cycle. I am inclined to the view that for children of either sex much cycling is not good. Whilst the body is rapidly developing it is easy to produce distortion of trunk or limb by any forced and constrained position, and the skeleton runs extreme risks until it has attained a certain fair degree of firmness of structure. Girls should not begin to ride regularly until they have reached their seventeenth year, and not then unless they are strong and well formed. In training, and ever afterwards, they should be taught to sit straight up on the seat or saddle, and always to have the dress perfectly free around the waist and chest. The ankles ought also to be free, and the dress sufficiently short to prevent embarrassment to the movement of the feet. I can have no hesitation as to the kind of seat that should be used by women; the cushion seat is infinitely preferable to the saddle.

One more amongst many other questions must be briefly noticed: I mean whether there is anything anatomically or constitutionally in the woman that specially excludes cycling as a recreation for her. There is nothing more in this respect than in respect to horse-riding. Every competent medical man is able to discover and explain some states and conditions in which it were best for the woman to ride neither a cycle nor a horse; but all conditions being normal, women can indulge in the exercise just as safely as men. It is indeed of great use to healthy women for them to cycle. It secures a quick and sure cultivation of the senses; it leads to a good and healthy muscular exercise it causes a fine expansion of breathing; it causes the lungs to inhale pure air; it quickens the circulation; and it brings to the mind a free and wholsome change of scene, which is a tonic of tonics to the depression incident to sedentary monotony.

AN ARTICLE OF NO IMPORTANCE.

SCENE.—A Room.—The Duke of Daffodil, Lord Oswald Annesley, the Countess of Bury St. Edmunds, and Mrs. Enfield Rogers discovered in graceful attitudes.

The Countess of B. St. E.—And have you really been in Africa, Lord Oswald? It seems such a short time since you went away.

Lord O. A.—To me it seems a century. What is Africa?

Duke of D.—Africa is the grave of reputations, and the forcing-house of Liberal Unionist candidates.

Mrs. E. R.—Oh, my dear Duke, don't mention politics. It's such a practical subject.

Lord O. A.—There are no politicians in Africa, only rhinoceroses.

The Countess.—I saw the rhinoceros last week at the Zoological Gardens. I thought it such a depressing animal.

The Duke.—Depressing, dear lady? Oh, no! It is full of character. If I were not a bore, I would be a rhinoceros.

Mrs. E. R.—With a wreath of strawberry leaves. And I would come and feed you with buns. How delightful! But are you really a bore?

The Duke.—They say so in the House of Lords.

Lord O. A.—The House of Lords is an anachronism, tempered by breweries.

Mrs. E. R.—And bishoprics. I like bishops. They're so unoriginal.

Lord O. A.—Originality is the thief of time. But what is time, and why should it not be stolen?

The Duke.—Time is the revolution of latitude, and the evolution of platitudes.

The Countess.—How very true! Lord Oswald, if you will give me that chair, I will sit down to think it over.

The Duke.—Don't sit on a chair. It's so human to sit on a chair.

Mrs. E. R.—Is humanity necessarily original?

The Duke.—Humanity, when sober, is invariably tiresome.

Mrs. E. R.—Thank you. I was never drunk in my life.

Lord Q. A.—How can you ever be sober, when your mere presence constitutes inebriety in others? To know Mrs. Enfield Rogers is a liberal intoxication.

The Duke.—And not to know her is the blue ribbon of blameless life—the red jersey of the Salvation Army. There is nothing so terrible as blamelessness.

The Countess.—I knew a blameless man once. He was desperately in love with me, but he would never say so.

Mrs. E. R.—Oh, how interesting! But what did he say?

The Countess.—He never said anything.

The Duke.—I am convinced that I was that lover. How should a beautiful emotion find expression in anything so usual as words? Indeed, how should it find expression at all?

Lord O. A.—It cannot; because as long as it is beautiful it must be art. Only nature speaks. The heavens are telling; but they are not so telling as a emotion which can find no outward expression of any sort.

Mrs. E. R.—I like that idea so much. A great, blind, dumb, deaf emotion is surely what we must all wish for.

The Duke.—We should never wish. I wish is a bubble distended by its own emptiness. It is vitalised incompetence.

The Countess.—Oh, yes, that is it exactly. I once wished to be married, and I have been sorry for it ever since.

Lord O. A.—Marriage is the entanglement of the unintelligible with the inharmonious. No one can understand a woman, and no one can listen to a man. Marriage is also a failure.

The Duke.—Life would be intolerable but for its failures. But that particular failure should be severely left to other people.

Mrs. E. R.—Bury St. Edmunds, for example.

The Countess.—Oh, Bury St. Edmunds!—Did I tell you he's been writing a book?

The Duke.—Books are the torment of the nursery, and the ultimate resource of the dull. The man who reads a book is within measurable distance of writing a play.

The Countess.—And if he writes a play, is his destruction certain?

Lord O. A.—Nothing is certain, except death and taxes.

Mrs. E. R.—I almost feel as if I had heard that before. Of course it can't have been in a book——

Lord O. A.—You may have said it yourself. It is so necessary, when a beautiful thing is said, to say it over, and over, and over again. When I arrived in Africa I asked them to put up a board on the beach, saying "Missionaries Shot Here." I said it every morning.

The Duke.—Is it wise to say anything in the morning? There is something "bourgeois" about the morning. There are worms in the morning.

Mrs. E. R.—Yes; long worms that have no turning. And plays are always acted in the evening.

The Countess.—But if there are to be no plays?

The Duke.—A play—a beautiful play—may be acted if it has not been written, and if it is not a work of art. The artist cannot work, for work is tiresome, and, what is worse, ugly. A work of art is a

WRITERS AND READERS.

Miss CONSTANCE Bache is translating LaMara's edition and collection of "Letters of Franz Liszt." This work contains over 650 interesting letter addressed by the deceased musician to well-known people in society, literature, and art, and reveal in their unvarnished variety the real character of the great composer and pianist. The correspondence will be published in the autumn by Messrs. H. Grevel, in two volumes, with a couple of portraits of the Abbe.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the appearance of a new evening paper, the "Glasgow Echo," arose from a labour dispute. The "Glasgow evening Citizen" "locked out" their printing staff in consequence of a demand for different conditions of labour made by the branch of the Typographical Society in that town. The society responded by paying the men the wages they had lost by the lock-out, and producing with their aid, three times a week, a little paper called the "Glasgow Echo." So great was the success of the venture that some enterprising people with funds thought they saw a way of adding to them, and a company was formed to take over the Echo and increase the size; in brief, to place it on the footing of an ordinary evening paper. Prospectuses were issued; the capital to be £30,000, in shares bearing a value of £1 each. The holding of shares was to be limited to no more than fifty for a single individual, but with no limit to trade societies. Working men and women responded eargely, and the new Radical and Labour organ is the result.

"The Heart of Tipperary" is the title of Mr. W. P. Ryan's romance of the Land League, about to be published by Messrs. Ward and Downey. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., furnishes a long introduction to the volume, in the course of which he states,—The Land League movement has been the subject of three reproaches in the asthetic order--it was sordid, it killed Hibernian humour, it produced no national literature. It may be admitted that it was not the business of the movement to be amusing. Its first business was to avert a widespread famine. In this it succeeded, Most of the prominent Land Leaguers have had to endure long years in which imprisonment, eviction, a bayonet charge, ruin of business or exile perpetually hung over their heads. It was dingier heroism, but it was more successful; and I am afraid it will be found that the critics who find most fault with the prosaic methods of the League are those to whom its success is more objectionable than even its drab-coloured realities. That it has not given birth to a great national literature, is true.

Mr. O'Brien continues:—But in my judgment the Irish revolution of the past twelve years has supplied in extraordinary richness two prime conditions of a national literature—novel and dramatic elements of national life wherewith to fill Irish books, and a public to buy and read them. Irishmen have come to entertain a better opinion of themselves and their country, past and present, and to possess better means of indulging it; while an Irish book of talent is nowhere surer of an interested audience now than amongst the mass of British readers—all the more if it depicts Irish character in a light wholly different from the Hibernian traditions of the music hall stage and the caricature. I do not know whether Ireland, under the gracious stimulus of self-government, will find any great imaginative expression of her genius. I am sure that the opportunity will be there, and the materials. . . . . The Irish peasant, who twelve years ago was a serf more lowly than the French peasant of 1789, is now a freer and more manful citizen than the French peasant of 1893. We found him on the high road to a famine; we have placed him on the high road to an Irish Parliament. . . . . The man who would aid in the creation of an Irish national literature must begin by sympathising with the people as they live and move, by recognising the new forces that have come into play in Irish life, and by addressing himself not to the sceptical, despairful, and ineffectual elements in the national character, but to all that is strenuous, generous, and buoyant, alive to our country's astonishing successes, and panting for still greater things to come.

All who are interested in Pastor Sabastian Kneipp's water-cure will be glad to hear that a book by him, "So Sollst Du Leben," which has already run through seventeen editions on the Continent, will be published in English in July, with the title of "Thus Shalt Thou Live." The priest of Worishofen, a village about two hours west of Munich, was well advertised a few moonths ago, and his simple methods of curing the sick are now, we are assured, more popular than ever. Kneipp was born in 1821, at Stefansried, near Ohoeuren, the son of poor weavers. He studied for the Church, and took holy orders at Munich in 1852, and since 1881 has held the post of "Pfarrer" of Worishofen. The story of Dr. Hahn's book on hydropathy, the first published in Germany, falling into his hands, and how, acting on its advice, he bathed in the Danube to cure a chest and lung affection, is well known. Kneipp is an enthusiastic bee-keeper and agriculturist.

Messrs. Longmans will publish Shortly "Sefton: A Descriptive and Historical Account," the collected notes and researches of the late Rev. Engelbert Horley, rector from 1871 to 1883. The volume also contains the records of the Mock Corporation, edited by Messrs. W. D. Caroe and E. J. A. Gordon. The same firm have in the press a collection of "Meditations and Devotions," by the late Cardinal Newman; a novel by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, entitled "Montezuma's Daughter," with illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen, and a translation by Mr. William Archer of Dr. Nansen's "Eskimo Life."

Sir George Baden-Powell contributes to the next number of the Fortnighily an article entitled "The Imperial Institute and Imperial Federation." Mr. Charles Harrison writes on "The Unification of the City"; Mr. A. R. Cluer gives some reminiscences of the late Mr. J. A. Symonds; "The Australian Bank Panic" is the title of Sir Julius Vogel's contribution; and Archdeacon Farrar dilates on "Drink and Crime." The names of Lady Jeune and Mr. H. M. Stanley (with some African legends) also figure on the contents-page of the forthcoming number.

One of the predecessors of Marlowe and Goethe has just been published by Mr. David Nutt in a pretty little book called "The Life and Death of Dr. Johannes Faustus, Master of the Black Art, as played by the Kasperle Company, and now first done out of German into English." The old puppet-play is very amusing reading, especially to anybody who has Marlowe and Goethe well in mind. Faust and Mephistopheles are much the same here as in "Faust," and Wagner too, but Gretchen, of course, is missing, while Kasperle is new, and there is a fine lot of crusted old spirits—Auerhahn, Megara, Polumor, Haribax, and such like. The beginning is curiously like Goethe:—

I've now arrived at such a pitch of learning,
That I'm a laughing-stock for men, I'm sure;
All books I've searched, from preface to conclusion,
And still, the Philosophic Stone, to my confusion,
I fail to find.

The translation is fluently done, as witness Kasperle's song:—

Now listen all,
Both great and small,
My wife has beat me sore;
So he who's wise
He lives and dies
A merry bachelor!

Some rather audacious liberties are taken with the text, however, and the rhymes of "Ennuyeux" and "be mieux," and "Boggia" and "forge he a," render the reader speechless for a few moments. When Marlowe's Faust saw Helen of Troy he exclaimed, "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?" When this Dr. Faustus sees her he politely remarks, "Yes, she was worthy of the ten years' strife of the noblest of the nations"!

That Mrs. Smith! by John Strange Winter is the not unattractive title of a new novelette by an authoress whose contributions to the world of light literature are getting exceedingly frequent, and who is thereby running the danger of over-writing. This particular story is however, not a weak effort by any means, and the idea of a young girl who wishes to see something of the world, and who has no relations or friends apparently to accompany her, masquerading as a widow is capitally worked out. It might, however, be remarked that Angela Drummond—or "Mrs. Smith"—has reached the mature age of thirty one before she takes the step mentioned above but the authoress paints her as quiet a girl in the concluding chapters of the book.

"Judith Grant", by Jeannie Lockett is a very amateurish production, in which the authoress shows that, while possessing some very good ideas for a novel, she has been unable to turn them to the best account. There is such a quantity of needless digression and stilted description as well as a great deal of tall talk from the characters who figure in the history of "Judith Grant," that interest in the story is quickly exhausted. If this be Miss Jeannie Lockett's first attempt at novel-writing it need not by any means be her last, for she shows that she has some of the capabilities of a novel-writer in her; but "Judith Grant" cannot be reckoned otherwise than a weak effort.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES & CATTLE — SOLD EVERYWHERE — 1/- 2/6 & 3/6 EACH
SLOUGH ENGLAND
EMBROCATION

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1882.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/ 1/12
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

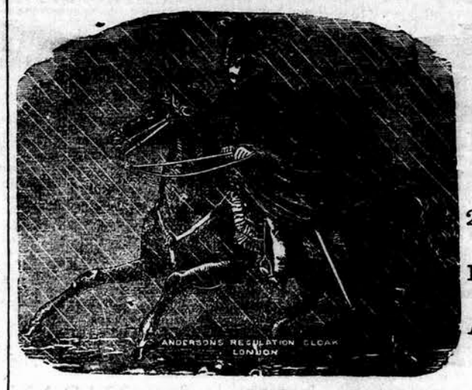
IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
IZOD'S Corsets
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make: take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS
most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences. Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.
Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

BIG G
TRADE MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

MONSOON SEASON—1893.
WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!



THE REGULATION
HOUSE GUARDS OFFICIAL
SEALED PATTERN.
2nd Quality .....Rs. 36
Best Quality..... ,, 45
Admiralty Pattern 45

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.
Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.
For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.
SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879, etc.) FROM
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.
PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.
SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co
ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 55ft. by 7ft. 3in.
Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.
Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., Manager.
TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
HERRING'S TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
J. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD.

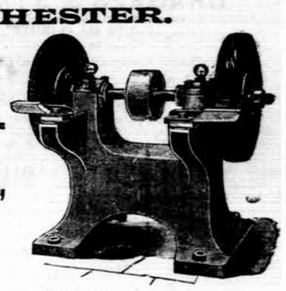
THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

PFAFF
PERFECT SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS. FOR
NEAVE'S FOOD INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
1888: International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No CHEMICALS USED.
"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*
TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*
"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY. Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Pharmacie, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, Rue Caumartin, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co Ld. 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS).

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... Cash Rs. 875; For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

NOTICES.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—

The Distillers Company, Ltd.

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents:—

Spencer & Co., Madras.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon

John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy ... or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save all in the Shop.

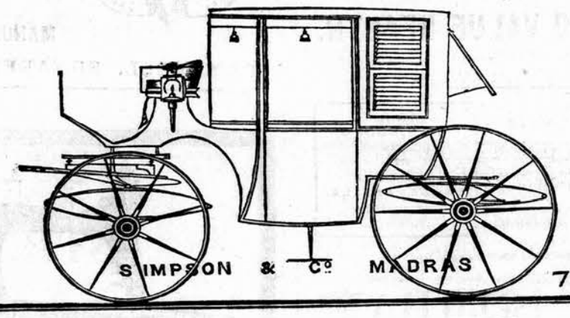
ESTABLD. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1840.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.



CIRCULAR OR ANGULAR FRONTED BROUGHAM.

To seat 4. Completed in best style.

CLOTH and MOROCCO LINING.

Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,360, nett.

„ Coupés .... „ 1,260, „

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME

ON

Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions. *Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.*

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline** and **Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL

APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON,

AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

MESSRS. LEIGHTON & CO., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. ALSO CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

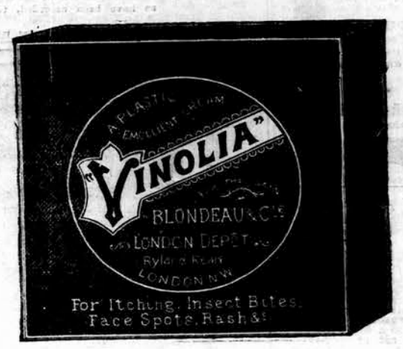
PUREST, SAFEST, BEST. **"Vinolia" Soap.** FOR TOILET NURSERY & BATH.

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS. DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds: *Premier (for the Million)* 4d., Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cake



"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

In three sizes:

In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

CLEAN—SHARP CUTTING—DURABLE

for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.

Also EMERY CLOTH—GLASS PAPER—BLACK LEAD

LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS

LOXOTIS OPOPONAX FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.